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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918

大英一千九百一十八年十月二十日

Single Copy 10 CENTS.
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RAPID GERMAN RETREAT.

BRITISH PATROLS HARD ON ENEMY'S HEELS.

CONFUSION AMONG GERMAN TROOPS AND TRANSPORT.

Paris, October 9.
A Havas message says:—Three considerable attacks were delivered yesterday by the Allies in France by British, American and French troops on a front of 20 miles between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The French under General Gouraud north-east of the Rheims front made an advance of five miles. The French and Americans advanced east of Verdun. Very important progress was made in every case. Never have the Germans looked more like a defeated Army.

240,000 Germans in Retreat.

Paris, October 10.
A Havas message states:—The British Army yesterday entered Cambrai. During the day German explosives laid the town in ruins. The German main armies on a 20-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, comprising 240,000 men strong, are in full retreat, with British troops upon their heels. In magnificent fighting on Tuesday 12,000 prisoners and 200 guns were captured.

Great Value of British Success.

London, October 10.
Responsible quarters regard the British victory of the 8th inst. as by far the most important event in a remarkable fruitless week, because, apart from the sanguinary and costly defeat inflicted upon the enemy, the latter has thereby been compelled to undertake a retirement which will probably soon extend on the whole front between St. Quentin and Argonne.

The pivot of the enemy's defensive system between the Meuse and the sea has been smashed and his rear lines of defence constructed between the Oise and Argonne have been turned. His main rear line here, constructed two months ago, runs along the Rivers Serre and Sienne, thence to the Aisne at Conde, thence eastwards along that river to Argonne.

It is impossible to say how far-reaching the results of the British success will be. Much depends on the weather and the enemy's moral. His position is undoubtedly dangerous, his troops greatly exhausted and his fresh reserves practically used up. He cannot now make good the losses either in men or material. A general retirement in such circumstances may, to put it mildly, entail grave consequences.

The French General Staff regards the part played by the British during the past two months as very remarkable. It has expressed admiration at the series of battles they have won, as "models in conception and execution and classic examples of the military art."

The German Version.

London, October 10.
A German official wireless message says:—In the face of strong infantry attacks in the direction of La Oiselle we retreated, fighting step by step towards new positions.

The Franco-American main thrust on Wednesday between the Aire and the Meuse was directed against Sommerance and Romagne. Both remained in our hands. We recaptured Sivry, east of the Meuse.

Enemy's Rapid Retreat.

London, October 10.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—The enemy's withdrawal between St. Quentin and Cambrai yesterday was so rapid that our patrols were scarcely able to maintain touch with him. Last evening this swift retirement seemed to be continuing on our right, but machine-gun resistance was stiffening on the left.

Airmen report remarkable confusion among troops and transport moving eastwards from La Oiselle.

French Capture New Points.

London, October 10.
A French communique states:—South of the Oise, we captured Sarvais and took prisoners. Between the Ailette and the Aisne the pressure of our troops, assisted by Italian units operating on both sides of the Chemin des Dames, forced the Germans to retire beyond the Oise Canal. Notwithstanding violent machine gunning, we captured Pesme, Ohry, Verneuil, Couronne, Burg and Cemin, simultaneously crossing the Aisne east of O. ally. We drove back the enemy northwards and occupied Pargnan and Baurieux.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE REPLY.

Evacuation of Invaded Territory Demanded.

GERMAN FRONTIER POPULATION IN TERROR.

Paris, October 10.
A Havas message states:—President Wilson has replied to Germany. President Wilson's Note shows that the United States will not discuss the question of an armistice until German troops are withdrawn everywhere from invaded territory. This vital condition is a necessary preliminary to an armistice. The answer leaves no loophole to the foe. President Wilson means to pin the Germans down to exact statements. The Second Clause of President Wilson's Reply will give the Germans a hard problem to solve.

The Reply is hailed with enthusiasm in Allied countries. There is no question of bolting the door on a righteous peace, but Germany must disgorge all things stolen, compensate the victims and be made powerless to repeat the brutal assault on common civilization.

The Reply has met with entire approval in France. It is not President Wilson's intention to treat with the Kaiser and his fellow criminals. The future of the Hohenzollerns is definitely raised.

In diplomatic circles in London, President Wilson's Reply is regarded as a masterpiece of statesmanship. It is a masterpiece of statesmanship. It is a masterpiece of statesmanship. It is a masterpiece of statesmanship.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE REPLY.

The Time to Fight.

Paris, October 9.
A Havas message states:—President Wilson having previously stated that he would not do business with a Government that breaks Treaties, the Senate has uncompromisingly opposed the German overtures. Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, said the time had come to fight harder until victory is clinched. Speaking in Congress, regardless of party, opposed the armistice.

How Germany Joined the Peace Movement.

Paris, October 9.
According to a Havas message, it is stated on good authority that Germany consented to join the peace offer under great pressure from Austria and Turkey. The Kaiser was induced to submit to this humiliation in the hope of preventing his two remaining Allies from following the example of Bulgaria.

All evidence points to the fact that terror has taken hold of the German people in the frontier regions, who are shuddering at the advancing spectre of invasion.

NEW GERMAN OUTRAGE.

Belgians Torn from Their Homes.

Paris, October 9.
A Havas message says:—The Germans have committed a new outrage on Belgium. From the coast to beyond Bruges, the male population between 15 and 45 years have been torn from their homes and compelled to do hard labour for the military needs of the enemy. The Germans have completed the ruin, pillage, arson and deportation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN OPERATIONS.

London, Oct. 10.
A French eastern communique states:—Franco-Serbian troops continue with extreme vigour to pursue the beaten Austro-Germans in southern Serbia. The Serbs, on October 8th entered Kovatz, taking five hundred prisoners. The French marching on Mitrovitz captured in the fighting at Perzovic a hundred prisoners and twenty-seven guns, including eleven heavy. The Allies advancing on Prizren put enemy detachments to flight. In Albania we continue our advance towards Elbasan, driving back the Austrian rearguards.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

Washington, Oct. 10.
A despatch from the American Ambassador at Paris is published dwelling on the German devastation and well-poisoning in the ruined districts of France, which he visited. Amsterdam, Oct. 10.
"Les Nouvelles" states that the population of Bruges revolted against the attempts of the Germans to carry out deportations. The German soldiers killed and wounded many inhabitants.

THE PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

London, Oct. 10.
A Palestine communique states:—Franco-British warships entered the port of Beirut on Oct. 8 and found the town evacuated. Anglo-Indian infantry occupied the place on Oct. 8 and were received with enthusiasm. The prisoners now total 75,000. Not more than 17,000 of the Turkish Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Armies escaped, including 4,000 effective rifles.

DUTCH MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The Hague, Oct. 10.
In the Second Chamber the Premier announced that in view of military developments in Belgium leave to soldiers in Zealand is suspended. Similar measures will be taken in other Dutch provinces if necessary.

SPANISH POLITICS.

Madrid, Oct. 10.
It is officially announced that all members of the Cabinet remain in office except Senor Alba, Minister for Public Instruction, whom Count Romanones succeeds. Premier Maara becomes also Minister for Justice.

NEW MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS.

London, Oct. 10.
There are unconfirmed reports that General Mackensen is at Belgrade with a large Austro-German force; also that the Porte has been informed that a Bulgarian attack on Turkey in co-operation with the Allies may be expected.

THE LOSS OF THE HIRANO MARU.

London, Oct. 10.
The N.Y.K. liner Hirono Maru has been torpedoed. She sank in seven minutes. Over two hundred were aboard, including ninety-seven passengers, of whom only a few were saved. Details and precise figures are unavailable.

NEW KING OF FINLAND.

Stockholm, Oct. 10.
The Finnish Landtag has elected Prince Friedrich Karl, second cousin to the Kaiser, King of Finland. The Republicans did not vote.

A GERMAN PROMISE.

Berne, Oct. 10.
Germany has promised to punish the steamer who burned the Swiss balloon and pay compensation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

British Labour Stands Firm.

London, Oct. 9.
A joint meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Labour Party passed a resolution expressing the opinion that further lucidation of the German peace offer is absolutely necessary before the Allies' military effort can be checked. As an essential preliminary the Central Powers must withdraw their armies from all occupied territory and publicly and unequivocally declare their willingness to apply President Wilson's principles honestly and unreservedly to every question to be dealt with in the final settlement.

Austria Eager for Peace.

London, Oct. 10.
There are numerous indications of Austria's eagerness for peace. A rumour in Vienna that an armistice had been concluded on all fronts compelled the Government to issue a warning against premature hopes. Meanwhile the German National Council in Austria is urging against a separate peace and demanding the creation of an independent German-Austrian State. It is reported that the Ministerial Council at Vienna has decided to introduce national autonomy in order to meet President Wilson's stipulation.

Deeds Wanted.

Rome, Oct. 10.
President Wilson's reply expresses wholeheartedly what the Entente desired. The Centrals must now show by deeds that the proposed armistice is inspired by good faith.

Rumoured Abdication of Kaiser.

Stockholm, Oct. 9.
There is a persistent rumour here that the Kaiser has abdicated.

Talk Useless.

Washington, Oct. 10.
It is authoritatively stated that President Wilson does not intend entering upon a series of unfruitful diplomatic conversations with Germany.

Press Comment.

London, Oct. 10.
The "Daily Chronicle" comments: If President Wilson's preliminary enquiries are answered a full statement will doubtless be made after consultation with the Allies and it will naturally embody much more than the fourteen points, which are partly out of date. President Wilson makes it clear that there can be no armistice or negotiations till we have something more than the perfidious Hohenzollerns to negotiate with.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Are you honest?" is the meaning of President Wilson, expressed in smooth sentences with iron and steel in their texture. It is a polite way of telling Germany and Austria to take their bloodstained hands off every victim. "The Allies won't tolerate bluff. If Germany wants an armistice she must use as a loser."

The "Morning Post" says: President Wilson gauged the temper of his own people and the Allies rightly in refusing to come to terms with the enemy, still in Franco-Belgian soil, still boasting, still unrepentant.

The "Daily News" says the reply is assured of unanimous endorsement in every Allied country. The acid test of Germany's good faith will be her reply to the demand for a withdrawal from the invaded territory. To comply means a frank confession of defeat. To resist is to take the road to ruin. Any answer except a plain "Yes" will be given the value of a plain "No" and the war will take its course.

The "Daily Express" says it is the Reichstag not the Kaiser which must answer President Wilson.

The "Daily Mail" says: President Wilson's determination to leave questions of military importance to the High Command which means Marshal Foch is one he shares with Lincoln. The reply confirms the complete unity of the Allies. The "Times" says the firm, wise reply is characteristic of President Wilson's sincerity and clearness of thought. The expression eliminates all idea of an armistice as a preliminary to any discussion. He does not promise an armistice even if Germany evacuates the invaded territory. Evacuation is the first but certainly not the only condition before consideration of an armistice is possible.

New York, Oct. 10.

The American press comment on President Wilson's reply generally emphasises that there can be no negotiations without unconditional surrender, although President Wilson has cleverly thrown back German insincerity upon the enemy Government who now is left without the desired excuse that it asked vainly for peace upon President Wilson's own conditions. Germany consequently is now wallowing in a terrible diplomatic hole and bereft of any useful home propaganda.

Paris, Oct. 10.

The press unanimously welcome the tone and substance of President Wilson's reply. They state the Government is unreservedly congratulating itself thereon, and emphasise that the waiting world will again see that good faith is the only rule inspiring the whole of the Allies as regards the Germans' next move. The "Temps" adds: Perhaps the wording of Germany's reply will exempt Austria-Hungary, to whom President Wilson wisely abstained from replying.

THE ADVANCE IN FRANCE.

How the Allied Line Runs.

London, Oct. 9.
Reuter learns that yesterday, between Cambrai and St. Quentin the Allies captured 11,000 prisoners and over two hundred guns. We now practically hold the Cambrai-St. Quentin railway. The maximum advance at five o'clock had reached a depth of five miles at Bertry, on the Le Cateau road.

The fighting to-day was with only weak rearguards. Yesterday the enemy employed twenty-three divisions on a twenty mile front and vainly strove to beat back our attacks. Consequently he was hammered in fair fight and his present retreat forced upon him. In Argonne the Franco-American attacks are progressing, but there are no details.

The Allied line now runs as follows: We hold Abancourt, north of Cambrai, Ramillies, Escadocennes, Awoingt, Bertry and Buzigny. Our possession of the last two named is doubtful. We reached the western edge of Bohain, the western edge of Fresnoy and westwards of Fossoy. Thence the line runs due south to Metziers. We are through all the enemy's fortified zones in this area. The situation is growing in interest very rapidly owing to the huge salient, which are growing hourly consequently lengthening the line the Germans must hold. There is no news as regards whereabouts the German retreat is likely to stop.

(Continued on Page 7)

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 30.05

HONGKONG CONSCRIPTION.

Details of Insurance Scheme.

It is notified in the Gazette that that following arrangements have been made for the insurance of men whose names appear in the Gazette as being deemed to have been enrolled in and to belong to the General Military Service Force of Hongkong:—

1. Each married man, having a wife of pure European descent, is insured against death in the sum of £2,000.

2. Each married man, having a wife not of pure European descent, is insured against death in the sum of £1,000.

3. No part of this sum of £2,000 or £1,000, as the case may be, may be bequeathed by will or otherwise. Its allocation is in the sole discretion of the Government; and it is the intention that the whole sum shall be applied in making provision for the wife, and children if any. Any representations as to the disposition of the money, that the man insured may wish to make, will receive careful consideration.

4. Each unmarried man is insured against death in the sum of £1,000.

5. This sum or any part of it may be bequeathed by will. In the event of the man insured dying intestate the money will be dealt with under the law of intestate succession.

6. In the event of disablement a gratuity, based upon the degree of disablement, will be paid.

7. The amount of the gratuity, which will in no case exceed the sum in which the man disabled is insured, will be assessed by the Treasurer and one Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, who will be guided by the medical certificate issued by the Military Authorities, and, as far as possible, by the Army rules regarding disablement. The amount of gratuity recommended will be referred to the Governor in Council whose decision in the matter will be final.

8. The foregoing rules take effect, as regards each individual man, from the date on which he leaves the Colony for the purpose of proceeding upon active service. The rules will continue to apply to each man until the date on which he is entitled to his discharge from the Army at the end of the present war. They will not apply to a man who continues to serve in the Army after he is entitled to his discharge.

9. Any payments under these rules will be apart from and additional to any payments under Army Rules.

10. If death or disablement occurs through a man's own fault or not as a result of his military duties, the Governor in Council may withhold the whole or any part of the payment provided for under these rules.

11. All payments under these rules will be made out of the current revenues of the Colony.

12. The Governor in Council shall, in his sole discretion, decide any question that may arise regarding the application or interpretation of these rules.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

APPRECIATED GIFTS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

Sir,—On behalf of the Sports Committee and men of 88th Company, B. G. A. I wish to thank most heartily all who have given racquets and balls for our use. Those received in this Company are in daily use and are very greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. G. A.
Vice-President, Sports Committee.
88th Coy. B. G. A.

NOTICES.

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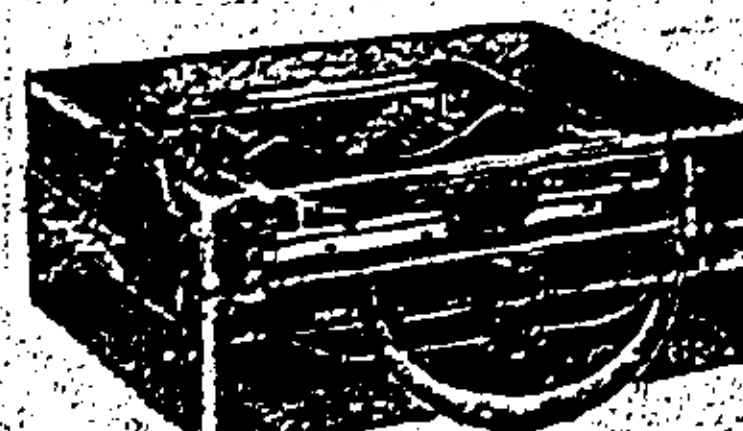
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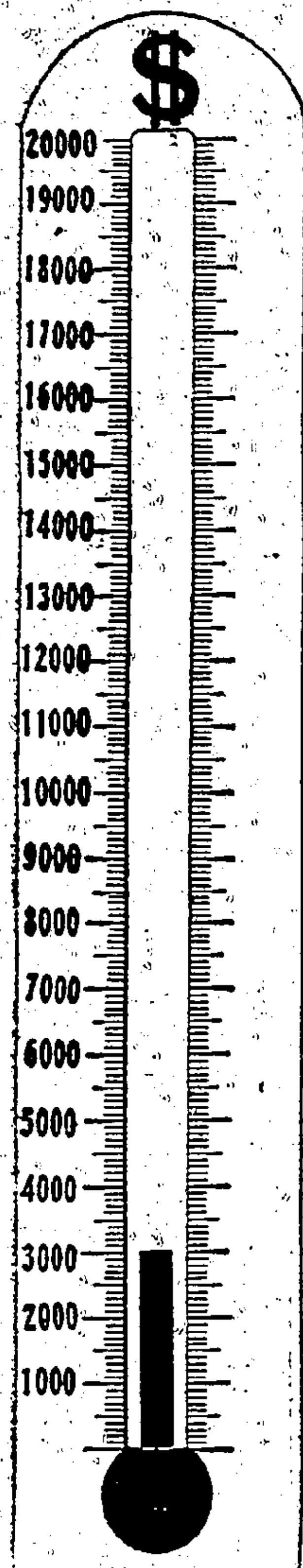
4, Des Vaux Road Central.
Telephone 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

Belgian Band Arrives.

A great ovation was accorded recently to the 117 Belgian Army musicians who had been specially selected by the Queen of the Belgians to play in England. They travelled to Victoria Station in the leave boat train, and were met by a reception committee, headed by Countess Orlan. A brass band of the Brigade of Guards struck up the "Baban-coone," and subsequently played the visitors through the streets to the British Club for Belgians in Onnaught-place.

Post Office Entry rise.
The Post Office, Department of New Zealand has arranged for a special safe-deposit system whereby the public can arrange for the deposit of sealed packages not exceeding 14 inches in length, containing valuable documents, such as wills, insurance policies, debentures, deeds, etc., in 25 of the principal post offices of the Dominion. The charge for this service varies from 5s. to 2s. per annum according to the sizes of the packages deposited. Applications for the deposit of packets may be made at any money order office in charge of a permanent official, when the packets will be forwarded to the offices prepared to accept safe-deposit packages.Useful Needlework.
Instead of the more delicate branches of the art of needlework, school girls in the United States are now taught methods of cleaning and repairing old clothes, and salvaging material which otherwise would be wasted. Before the war, the girls were taught how to make new garments cheaply and artistically; now they are taught conservation. Courses have been given in renovation and remodelling garments. All garments have been simply made with little lace and trimming. Decoration and ornamentation have been simplified. Careful selection and purchase of material have been emphasized. Clothing conditions in the trade world have been studied. Red Cross sewing, practical dressing and sewing for the Belgian children have been given, both as a part of the class work and in outside time, to volunteers.Autumn Hats.
Hongkong ladies who would follow American styles in autumn millinery should know that jai-tortoise shell, and other ornaments should be used as trimmings. Advance models shown in New York last month have high crowns, round and stiff, and are entirely covered with the beads. They are used with brims of velvet or panne velvet, most of which are large and some of which have irregular lines or upturned backs or fronts. Ornaments of jai, paradise, and ostrich form the trimmings. A new trimming which is being introduced makes use of tortoise shell ornaments in the form of pins that are used in the hair. Some are similar to Spanish combs, while others have large, round heads. Both light and dark tortoise shell ornaments are used, and they are placed either at the front or at the side of the hat. On tailored hats these trimmings are regarded as very effective.A Remarkable Case.
A remarkable incident occurred recently in a Ceylon court. A man and a woman had been charged with the murder of another man, whose body, it was alleged, had been cut up, packed in a sack, and sunk in a river. The uncle of the man gave evidence of the murder, and another witness said that he had heard the voice of the deceased pleading with the accused not to beat or kill him. At the second hearing of the case it was stated that the alleged murdered man was alive, and at a subsequent hearing he was produced in court. And what is more, he stated that the accused man had never beaten him nor was ever angry with him. The case aroused the suspicion of the magistrates, who said he would see if proceedings could be taken against the witnesses for attempting to implicate the accused. It has since been said that the man was a native of Ceylon, and was a member of a secret society.

LADY MAY'S
ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY" will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND, Government House, Hongkong.



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Girls Gag a Wardress.

At Glasgow recently three girls were each sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for a sensational escape from Duke-street Prison. The three attacked a wardress and tied and gagged her. They stole her watch, money, and keys, and looked her in a pantry. They then escaped, with the aid of the turn, and walked out of the prison.

NOTICES.



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GENERAL NEWS.

What is a Normal Boy?

Speaking at Mill Hill School,

Dr. J. D. McClure, the headmaster,

said: "We have 300 boys in the school, and they are nearly all normal boys."

"By 'normal' I mean highly strung, led, but not driven; not 'exactly' lazy, but lacking in application."

Dr. McClure added that the headmaster of Eton agreed with him in his definition.

A Man Unable to Libel his wife.

At the Central Criminal Court recently before the Recorder,

Samuel Shuttleworth, 62, fitter, on bail, pleaded "Not guilty" to a charge of publishing a defamatory libel of and concerning

Cornelia Shuttleworth, his wife.

Mr. Cassel, for the Crown, said

that the old common law used to be that man and wife were one. A man could not libel himself. It was considered in a case, which was very good law, in the Queen's Bench Division (R. v. the Lord Mayor of London, 18 Cox, 81), Mr. Austin Matcalf, for the prosecution, said that the foundation for a prosecution for libel was the liability of a libel to cause a breach of the peace.

Could it be said that because a man had libelled his own wife it would be less likely to cause a breach of the peace? He submitted that it would be more likely. The Recorder, addressing the jury, said a man could not libel himself, and could not libel his wife. The jury accordingly found the defendant not guilty, and he was discharged.

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PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 15th day of Oct., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Yaumati, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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No. of the Lot	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards	Area in Square Meters
1	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
2	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
3	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
4	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
5	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
6	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
7	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
8	1.00	43,560	10,000	4,047
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918.

REPARATION.

Three years ago to-day the people in the whole of the civilised world—which, of course, excludes Germans—were horrified to learn that a British Red Cross nurse, Edith Cavell, had been cruelly done to death by some of the Kaiser's satellites, on a trumped-up charge of being a spy. That there should be savages in Europe who would stoop to shoot a woman on the flimsiest of evidence and with no chance to prove her innocence was hardly to be believed, and there is no wonder that when the truth was fully realised, people the world over were up in arms against the perpetration of such diabolical murder. Three years have passed since then, and, curiously enough, on the third anniversary of the murder of Edith Cavell, the Germans, in spite of all the savage methods of warfare and disregard of international laws, now find themselves in the position of a beaten foe. The end of Germany is the end to which all those come who deliberately and in cold blood stoop to perpetrate crimes awful for their savagery. Germany's plight is indeed unenviable. She has reached the end of her tether, and she realises now as she has never done before that her arms have no hope of success and that, in spite of all she has done to win the war, her name will sink in the nostrils of all decent men for generations to come. Could any nation have sunk lower?

The death-knell of Germany has struck. The arch criminals of Europe who for long years have studied the most terrifying means of warfare, have had the knowledge thrust upon them that the crimes for which Germany is guilty are not to be allowed to go unpunished. It has probably come as a surprise to her to learn that the Allies are exceedingly backward in grasping the olive branch which she has offered. With all the self-assurance and arrogance of the Hun he no doubt thought Britain and her Allies would fall over themselves to come to peace terms. One thing is certain he never anticipated for one moment that we should reject his terms of peace with the scorn that they deserve and make certain conditions with which he would have to comply before any armistice or peace negotiations were commenced. Had he not been filled with his own self-importance he would long ago have realised that he had conducted the war in such a way as to make his unconditional surrender the only basis of peace. It was just like the Hun to underestimate the power and strength of will of his adversaries. But he knows now and the knowledge is plainly causing him much bitter thought. As yet he has merely thrown out peace feelers, but the unprecedented drive of the Allies on the western front and in other theatres of war is having such a demoralising effect upon him that frenzied appeals for peace at any price is only a matter of a few months. The Germans have lost much ground of late, and are still on the run, that even if they so far recover as to stem the Allied advance they have not sufficient reserve strength to throw back the Allies, who can afford to wait knowing that success will eventually be theirs. This being the case Germany is not by any means looking forward to the winter and the inevitable forward advance of the Allies next spring. Germany is bottled up and she may as well now accept the conditions, which the Allies are determined shall be imposed upon her.

There is splendid strength in the decision which has been quickly reached by the French and Belgian Governments that reparation for the pillaging and murders, burning and destruction on the part of Germany shall be exacted in full whether the German Government of the day be repentant or unrepentant. These two of our Allies are not going to mince matters, and knowing what we do of the towns in France and Belgium which have been wantonly destroyed by German hordes we can only applaud any decision which will make Germany pay for the wrong she has done. Germany had better understand now that the Allies are determined there shall be reprisals. She will have to deliver up her own towns for those she has destroyed. This is the only way to teach her what real defeat means. Give her a taste of the bitter experiences which have fallen to the lot of those homeless people in France and Belgium.

A Rising Barometer.

We are extremely gratified to notice that the Lady May Rose Fund barometer is rising. From to-day's list it will be seen that the \$3,000 mark has now been passed, and we sincerely trust that there will be another big upward jump soon. As is known, last year over \$13,000 was secured before the Day itself, and this year an effort is being made to reach at least \$20,000. "Our Day" on this occasion is to be celebrated on the 24th instant, as subscribers have less than a fortnight in which to make the "mercury" rise to the topmost mark. Unhappily, Lady May will not be here when the Day is observed, but that should be all the more reason for making the Fund as big as possible, as a tribute to her universal popularity and a mark of the Colony's warm feelings towards her at this time. It is a good idea that has been hit upon to appeal to Britishers in other parts of South China, who cannot come to Hongkong on "Our Day," to utilise this Fund in order to swell the day's total, and we feel sure that there will be a satisfactory response from these quarters. In the meantime, it is up to Hongkong residents to see that the barometer keeps steadily rising.

Heroes All.

It is only giving honour where honour is due when both Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. Lloyd George make special mention of the fact that the newest successes in France have been won by men who bore the brunt of the main German forces in the enemy's spring offensive. The Commander-in-Chief speaks in the most glowing terms of what the men under his command have done, describing them as having "proved themselves soldiers of the highest order." The Premier touches on the same point and rightly states that what our troops have accomplished may be regarded as the greatest chapter in our military history. For we who are so far removed from the scene of fighting it is hard to realise what the winning of these triumphs involves in the way of courage, tenacity and heroism, but we can imagine something of it when we ponder over the fact that the Huns, in attempting to break the Allied trench, have been fighting with a desperation never before displayed. But no odds have been too great for our gallant troops, who have shown the world that when it comes to fighting for great causes the British soldier is not to be excelled the world over.

A Filthy Habit.

Cases of Chinese picking over the contents of evil-smelling dust-bins in the street, in the hope of finding a cigarette tin, a bottle or something of equally small value, have always been very common in Hongkong, and at present there does not seem any prospect of putting a stop to the practice. There is, however, another offence of a similar nature, only worse, which calls for more measures—that is the abominable practice, all too prevalent, of deliberately throwing rubbish into the street. That this kind of thing should go in the Chinese quarters of the city is bad enough, but that Chinese office boys and coolies should go so far as to dump rubbish in the heart of the city, right in the vicinity of European offices, is a disgrace which should not for a moment be tolerated. If the Police will turn a watchful eye towards Ice House Street, not a couple of yards from Messrs. Hughes and Hoang's, the chances are they will observe a Chinese scunter across the roadway with a dust-bin and, under the very noses of European pedestrians, tip the contents into this (for him) convenient corner. If this had been done once there would not be much to say, but it is a nightly occurrence and thus, emptying rubbish there have apparently come to the conclusion that they are doing no wrong, for they make no secret about it. While this goes on the Indian cartable on duty at the junction of Queen's Road and Ice House Street usually holds an animated conversation with various watchmen who foregather, possibly to talk over the situation on the battle-front. That is very admirable in a way—but what about putting first things first?

DAY BY DAY.

ONLY WHEN KING AND PEOPLE THOROUGHLY TRUST EACH OTHER CAN WE SLEEP WITHOUT DREAD.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the German occupation of Ghent.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 15/10d.

Betrothal.
The engagement is announced of Miss Valaska Wahr and Mr. Otto Suts.

Cathedral Services.
To-morrow the Rt. Rev. Bishop Banister will be the preacher at St. John's Cathedral at the morning service. The Rev. J. B. Harrington will preach at the evening service.

New Council Member.
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Honourable Mr. Edward Shollin or until further notice, with effect from this date.

Macao's New Governor.
His Excellency Senhor and Madame Arthur Tagmini de Barbosa and party left Hongkong for Macao to-day (by the Portuguese gunboat *Putria*) where His Excellency will assume the Governorship of Macao. We understand that elaborate preparations have been made in Macao to receive His Excellency and that he takes the formal oath of office on Monday, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.C. to H.E. the Officer administering the Government, saw the new Governor off to-day.

Stolen Metal.
A boiler cleaner was sentenced by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning to one month's hard labour for stealing a piece of zinc plate, valued at \$5, from a Japanese steamer belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Defendant's plea was that the plate was found amongst a heap of discarded refuse on board the steamer. The chief engineer identified the company's property. He used to collect these metal articles and send them to the Yokohama office. An Indian watchman said the zinc plate was broken in halves, being concealed under his trousers.

Coolie Summons Coolie.

A coolie in charge of a dust cart was summoned before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning by a richika coolie, on two counts, for assaulting him and damaging his richika. Complainant stated that the dust cart was proceeding towards his richika in Tin Lok Lane and he prepared to avoid it when the defendant alighted from his cart and assaulted him. The cart collided with his richika and broke the shafts. Defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Wolfe ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$2 on the first charge, and \$1 compensation, as well as the cost of making good the damage.

An Ingenious Explanation.

Two Chinese were charged this morning with the theft of an anchor valued at \$10, from a junk lying at the Bixington Canal. Sergeant McWalter stated that at midnight on the 10th inst. the defendants sailed a small boat to the complainant's junk and stole the anchor from the bow. The removal of the iron shackle awoke the complainant, who shouted out. The boat capsized and the defendants were thrown overboard together with the anchor. The defendants were picked up and kept in custody by the complainant until four o'clock in the morning, when they were handed over to a detective. The first defendant stated that his boat was proceeding, with the second defendant on board, to look for a junk and owing to the strong current was cast adrift and came into contact with the complainant's junk. The impact awoke the complainant and they were accused of the theft. A previous conviction was registered against both defendants and his Worship sentenced the first to three months' hard labour and the second to six weeks' hard labour.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson presided at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club last evening, those present including Major Hammond, Messrs. C. B. Brown, R. P. Thornefield, R. Kennedy, M. Maas, F. H. Thomas, H. A. Nibbet, J. A. Hooper, P. Jacks and D. E. Donnelly.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The Committee's Report and the Statement of Accounts for the past season have been in your hands for some time and with your permission I will take them as read. Your Committee consider, and I am sure you will agree, that the accounts are highly satisfactory, particularly in view of a falling off of subscriptions and entrance fees and the very high cost of material. You will observe that \$2,000 has been written off the pavilion which now stands at \$7,000. Certain repairs and renewals have been effected, but owing to the heavy cost of building these are only temporary and it will shortly be necessary to effect further renewals. I may say that your Committee have long had in view the necessity of increasing the accommodation in the pavilion by adding a further story, adding a fully equipped bath-room and generally making the pavilion more attractive and comfortable, but the lack of money has been the difficulty. Your Committee have felt it their duty to the debenture holders to pay off debentures whenever opportunity arose, as for fifteen years only eleven debentures were paid off. Now I am glad to say over half of the 300 issued have been redeemed. When the War is over and our membership increases we should with careful management soon attain a position of financial strength such as to enable us to carry out our pavilion scheme and at the same time offer greater facilities and comfort to members. Our President, Mr. Maitland is now on his way back to the Colony. You will have an opportunity of electing a President for the season shortly and although Mr. Maitland has expressed a desire to retire in favour of a younger member I do not think that as long as Mr. Maitland is available we desire to look for another President. Our thanks are due to Mr. Maitland for generously presenting the Club before he went away with his five debentures. The War, which I am glad to say looks within reasonable distance of coming to an end with complete victory for the Allies, has, I am sorry to say, claimed more of our members and we have to deeply regret the loss of Mr. O. F. Cunningham, Mr. J. E. Gresson, Mr. H. I. Jones, and Mr. H. Arthur, all members of this club. Mr. Arthur was probably the finest wicket-keeper who ever performed on this ground. Mr. H. I. Jones will be remembered for the great assistance he gave us in the many concerts held on this ground.

With reference to the coming season an attractive fixture list has been arranged and although the Club may be able to put in the field a good representative team your Committee considered that it would not be in the interests of the playing members to enter for the Cricket League this year. The Tennis Tournament was a great success last season and War Charities benefited therefrom to the extent of \$2,000. It is hoped to start the Tournament this season very much earlier.

After the report and accounts had been adopted, the following officers were appointed:—President, Mr. F. Maitland; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. M. Hodgson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. B. Brown; Committee, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G., Messrs. T. E. Pearce, H. A. Nibbet, Major Robertson, Messrs. R. P. Thornefield, M. Maas, R. Kennedy, D. E. Donnelly and F. H. Thomas. Mr. D. E. Donnelly takes the place of Mr. R. H. B. Hazcock.

The Chairman observed that the re-election for three years of the same Committee showed the confidence reposed in them by the members.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 19, 1893.)

The Dollar.
October 12.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/5.

Housing of Troops.
October 13.—Very serious complaints have been made this summer as to the housing of the troops in the outlying parts of the Colony. The men who have been stationed at the new model (?) barracks at Lysemoon, to look after the big guns, have to put up with mildew, rotten walls, badly designed and abominably constructed ventilators. If this sort of thing is to become permanent, the War Office authorities in Pimlico should be requisitioned to serve out "Boston swimming dresses" and sea boots. As one Tommy facetiously remarked, "If this is the new barracks, give me a bloming tent!" To whom another retorted "It's all right to have a bloming bath, but we don't want to live in it!" At Kowloon it is equally bad, and there is urgent need of improvement. These complaints are proved genuine by the fact that the hospital rate is going up rapidly.

Servants' Registry.
October 17.—As will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, another laudable attempt is being made to establish a Servants' Registry Office in this Colony. The desirability of having such a useful institution has long been recognised but, whether owing to the opposition of Chinese servants, the supineness of employers, or some other reason, the efforts of the promoters have failed. However the advantages offered in this latest enterprise are so manifestly to the advantage of both employer and servant that it should command, as it certainly deserves, the support of the community.

St. Andrew.

October 18.—In regard to St. Andrew's ball, Scotland may do all right, and Hongkong may do its best, but Manila "takes the cake." According to the *Vos Espanola*, the Municipal Corporation is getting up a magnificent ball for the 30th Nov., to solemnise (!) the feast of St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Manila.

Home Rule Debate.
October 19.—The "Old Volume" will open their second session on Friday, October 27th, with a debate in the usual room at the Hongkong Hotel; the subject is to be Home Rule, and the hon. secretary notifies that "the debate will be conducted as much as possible on Parliamentary lines, so that a few lively stand-up fights may be expected. Stretchers will be provided by the Society. Please bring your own bricksbats."

The "Old Volume."
October 19.—The "Old Volume" are coming to the front with energy this winter. Excellent chambers have been secured in Bank Buildings, where members may look in at any time, and where a library and reading room have been prepared, with notice-board and other guarantees of good faith, though meetings are still held in the large meeting-room of the Hongkong Hotel. A circulating library has been instituted, at the nominal charge of fifty cents per month, which should rapidly attract a large membership and develop the tentative scheme into a great and permanent success. The programme drawn up for this season is, we believe, an excellent one, though it has not yet been published.

Ex-Soldiers in Pig-Sties.

Two cases of discharged soldiers and their families living in diseased wooden pig-sties on vacant land were reported by an inspector to the Sheffield Corporation. The Committee of the Corporation declared: "That this state of things proves the urgent necessity of providing further housing accommodation, and suggests that the Corporation should purchase such accommodation, permanent or temporary as early as possible."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

China has recently taken a census of her bandits, and an official report gives a total of 37,900, without including Mongolia, where the bandit business is particularly flourishing, and Honan. Shantung tops the list with 19,000 bandits. Szechui is a poor second with 7,000, and Anhui follows with 5,000. Hunan and Fukien tie for fourth place with 3,000 apiece. This makes no mention of the mortality rate among the census officers, but doubtless it was considerable.

Some of the most excellent sketches of modern warfare are those by Paul Nash, the artist, who served in the trenches all last year. These sketches are now to be seen at the Leicester Galleries. Compared with old Academy pictures of war, which no soldier would recognise, the new school, to which both Major Orpen and Mr. Nash belongs, is a revelation in its impressionist study of war character. A most impressive sketch is one depicting the end of an open trench at night. The backs of the watchers shown against the Very lights marvellously indicate their nervous tension.

"Fire-prevention" scarcely seems a suitable subject to add to the already overcrowded curriculum, but in America the need of instruction on this topic is felt to be so urgent that a ninety-one-page text-book entitled "Safeguarding the Home Against Fire" has been prepared for use in the schools. It consists of eighteen illustrated lessons, the first of which is designed to impress upon the juvenile mind the vast extent of the losses suffered every year in the United States through fire. For instance: "Stagn in front of a clock and watch the long hand creep steadily from minute to minute. Every time it passes a minute mark say to yourself, 'Another fire has broken out; perhaps somebody's dearly-loved home is being destroyed, or some child is being terribly burned.' Then add, 'It could have been prevented.'"

Of the coins which find their way across a Y.M.C.A. counter in France the name is legion. Besides the current French and English money, which is the recognised legal tender, we receive continually (writes a but worker) the coins of Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Australia, Canada, and the United States, and not infrequently those of Spain, Luxembourg, Rumania, India, Argentina, Tunis, Indo-China, and Mexico. I have even taken the Papal coins of Pius IX, and once a halfpenny of William and Mary dated 1684 found its way into the till. Occasionally franc pieces of Napoleon I are handed over the counter, and I particularly treasure two which bear the legend "Republique Francaise—Napoleon Empereur." "Emperor of the French Republic," according to Mr. Bodley, sums up in a phrase the kind of government which France needs—authority and liberty combined.

The joint action brought against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company by the French and British Governments for loss of munitions caused by an explosion on one of the Company's wharves recalls another case of a nation's going to law to obtain financial compensation. Early in the present century the Spanish Government sued a Clyde firm of shipbuilders and obtained judgment for £87,500 and costs Spain's case was that, having ordered four 20-knot destroyers, she would have been able, possessing these vessels in time, to have retained her overseas dominions. The boats were seriously late in completion, the Cuban insurrection broke out and for lack of the destroyers the Spanish fleet proved unable to crush the insurgents quickly enough to prevent the Americans joining in. Counsel for the defendants pleaded that the unperformed speed demanded of the "Venezuela" and "Albatross" was impossible in view of the necessary materials, but lost the case although the Americans were not short of those materials.

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THE HARBOUR SWIM.

A Comfortable Win for A. Logan.

Under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, the annual Harbour Swim took place last evening. Long before the race was timed to start, crowds of people gathered on the Prays and several launches, motorboats, canoes and even yachts were commissioned by spectators to follow the course of the race. The official launch left Murray Pier at 4.45 p.m. There were thirteen entries in all, but as Sergt. White, R.E., who came in fifth last year, did not wish to compete this year, there were twelve starters. This was two in excess of last year. Those who faced the starter were:—A. Logan, A. V. Barros, D. Leing, B. Lee, Sgt. Strange, R.A.M.C., B. Tatam, C. Lyon, G. M. Rose, Lam Ping Yin, C. Choa, Br. Moody, R.G.A. and S. A. Marcal. They entered the water on the word of Mr. A. A. Alves, who acted as starter.

The race very soon became a single man's affair, Logan leading by a good distance from the very start. Young Lyon was doing well, however, and would have undoubtedly given a very stiff race to Logan had he that experience enabling him to keep a straight course. As it was Lyon was carried off by the tide and he could be seen swimming towards the Arsenal pier. Leing, Lee, Choa and Lam were swimming pretty close to one another and eventually they too were carried off by the tide in the same direction as Lyon. Barros and Marcal were close to one another, bidding fairly strong for the second place. The race soon developed itself into a keen struggle for the second and third positions, those competitors who were fancied as coming in for places being Lyon, Barros and Marcal. Young Lyon was second a good distance away, but opinion on board the official launch was doubtful whether he could pick up the distance or not. Marcal and Barros were swimming neck and neck and finally Barros shook off Marcal and maintained his lead to the end. The only swimmers that were considered to have a chance of places now were Barros, who was about 150 yards away from Barros, and Marcal and Leing.

Logan came in easily first, as he had made the best use of his lead and he finished the course in 29 min. 13 sec. Eager crowds were on the Prays and on launches waiting for the second man. He was soon forth coming. This was young Lyon, who reached the winning post some three minutes after Logan. Meanwhile Barros and Marcal were to be seen striving for third place, but Barros had a slight lead and he came in third with Marcal hot on his heels. The order of the other competitors was Marcal, Leing, Rose, Lee and Choa. Lam, Tatam, Strange and Moody presumably did not finish.

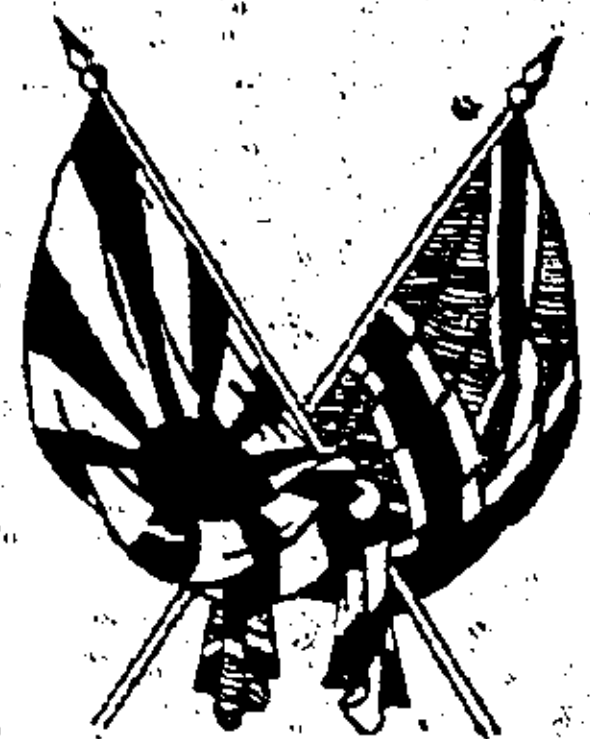
Taken as a whole, the race was rather exciting, and, judging from the number of entrants it augurs well for the future.

After all the competitors had come in those present adjourned to the Gymnasium where the prizes were presented by Mr. R. E. Bellios. The first, second and third prizes were presented by Mr. O. E. M. Gamley and six silver spoons were presented by Messrs J. Ullmann and Co., to the first six competitors finishing the distance.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Bellios said although the time this year was not so good as last year the competitors had the tide against them. There was a time a few years ago when the V.R.C. was looked upon as being moribund and about to die, but to-day, as an old member, he would say that the Club was very much alive and very successful, and might that success continue. In the old days members of the V.R.C. had to go over a bamboo bridge to get their "duck" amidst bamboo surroundings. Those things had now changed and if they only knew how the V.R.C. ought to be appreciated they would have had even more sport than they had had that day. The competitors had done very well. He had known Mr. Logan from a boy. Mr. Lyon was still a boy and Mr. Barros was an

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

OUR DAY



Thursday, 24th October.

ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

JAPANESE FIREWORKS

IN FIVE SET PIECES

ALSO

30 MONSTER ROCKETS.

This display of fireworks will prove to those who witness it the very finest ever seen in Hongkong. The fireworks have been made in Japan specially for "OUR DAY" and presented by the Japanese community for the RED CROSS funds. An expert trained for many years in the art of firework display will be sent from Japan for the special purpose of attending to the arrangements on "OUR DAY."

The following attractive set pieces will be given.

1. The Red Cross illuminated with Chrysanthemum blossoms. Size of set piece 24 feet square.
2. Niagara Water Falls—size of set piece 180 feet by 40 feet; a truly remarkable display of the finest fireworks.
3. "OUR DAY" illuminated with "Morning Glory" size of set piece 180 FEET BY 36 FEET.
4. "AUTUMN FLOWERS" size 90 feet by 40 feet.
5. The crowning joy of all "VICTORY TO THE ALLIES" size of set piece 60 feet by 40 feet.

old friend. Before he presented the prizes he would like to say how much he appreciated being asked to perform that task. He would like to see the V.R.C. not only the premier swimming club of Hongkong but of the East. The prizes had been presented by Mr. O. E. M. Gamley. Mr. Alves, a most energetic member of the Committee and a great athlete, had arranged the programme. He would also like to express thanks to Mr. R. M. Dyer for providing a steam launch, also to the Police for keeping the course clear and to all the officials of the V.R.C. The prizes being presented, the proceedings concluded with cheers for the ladies and Mr. Bellios.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT The Fourteenth Annual

GENERAL MEETING

OF MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, North Point, ON

TUESDAY, 15th October, 1918, At 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS

To receive the Reports and Accounts for the period ended 31st August, 1918.

To elect Officers for the ensuing year; And other General Business.

Note.—A Launch for the convenience of Members will leave Queen's Statue Pier at 5 P.M. on the 15th inst.

By Order, R. E. MACDOUGALL, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1918.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. You do not wish behind the times to lag. 'T' would be most unwise. What's the use of worrying. Let no one you despise Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag And Advertise. Preferably in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY, 23, Queen's Road, Central.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

SUBJECT to confirmation by Shareholders at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on the 19th of October, 1918, a Final Dividend of Four per cent. (\$2.00) per share and a Bonus of Ten per cent. (\$5.00) per share have been declared on the working of the Company for the year ended the 30th of June, 1918.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO. General Managers, Hongkong, 10th October, 1918.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—ONE LARGE ROOM with board; suitable for married couple or bachelor. "Harting," Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Telephone No. K. 296.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 15th October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 270 pieces White and Coloured Silks. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT Auctioneer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"SOLIGNUM"

THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE THAT IS ROT AND INSECTPROOF UNDER ALL CONDITIONS. "SOLIGNUM" DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT SEARCHES RIGHT INTO THE WOOD.

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

SUNDAY, October 13th.

at 9.15 p.m.

MR. G. THERESSES

assisted by

Mesdames SENOIR and GORDON,

also

the great Romantic Photo-play

"M'LISS"

FAIRALL & Co.

ARE SHOWING

NEW MILLINERY

&

COLFERS.

'Phone 644.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG. BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

By Order, A. B. LOWE, Secretary, Hongkong, 12th October, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG. BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries, Hongkong, 12th October, 1918.

HANAN



Boots

Shoes

Pumps

We are now showing the latest models for Autumn and Winter.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.

New stock just received

in SMART DESIGNS

in TAFFETA, FLANNEL

ZEPHYR, OXFORD.

etc. etc.

VIOLIN STRINGS

VIOLA STRINGS

'CELLO STRINGS

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1332.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



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P. & O. S. N. Co.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE
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AND EUROPE

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West India, apply to
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GENERAL AGENT,
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APCAR LINE.

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Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.
Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Steamer is interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,307	(SATUR., 2nd Nov., at 11 a.m.)
	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,340	(SATUR., 16th Nov., at 11 a.m.)
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	(SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	(SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.)
	*Totomaru T. 7,000	(FRIDAY, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Yotorofu Maru T. 8,800	(SATURDAY, 26th Oct., at 11 a.m.)
	*Kosoku Maru T. 7,000	(TUESDAY, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.)

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE
NEW YORK
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kasumi Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

*Katori Maru SUN., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru THURS., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager,
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	15th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Nov.
SHIKYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,000	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.
S.S. "TJISALAK" due from San Francisco on the 15th October.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons; American Registry) (10,000 tons; American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 24th November 18th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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Hongkong, Sept. 1917.

SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Kaitong	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Paofing	14th Oct. at noon.
TSINGTAO & TIENSIN	Kueichow	15th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	17th Oct. at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	19th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Oct. 11, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijilatjap	Macassar	in port	—	Yokohama

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

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Steamships: Captain Leaving.

Mailan ... J. A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 15th Oct. at 1 p.m.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow Taisang	Sun., 13th Oct.	at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 15th Oct. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Yusang	Thurs., 17th Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Luongsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yusang	Fri., 25th Oct. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.	

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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CARGO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Duta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Winkai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Burmese Shipbuilding.

"In connection with the great efforts that are now being made to develop, or rather revive, old-time shipbuilding in India, I learn," writes a correspondent, of the "Journal of Commerce," "that the possibilities of Burma are by no means being overlooked. As a matter of fact, not very long ago Colonel Macgregor, Controller of Shipbuilding, Indian Munitions Board, who recently visited Rangoon, where he was interviewed on the subject, appreciated the difficulties under which the industry was carried on, but expressed himself as hopeful in regard to the future. At the same time, he announced that Government aid would be forthcoming in case of need, and an assurance was also given that the wooden vessels now in hand would not be taken over by the Imperial authorities."

Cunard Steamship Co.

Sir Alfred Booth, presiding at the adjourned annual meeting in Liverpool of the Cunard Steamship Company, said a complete liquidation of the company's business by German submarines would leave the Cunard shareholders in a perfectly happy condition on purely financial grounds, but the blow to British shipping would be very serious. He saw very stormy days ahead, the principal dangers being: (1) The difficulty of "deflating" currency and credit without destroying confidence; (2) the deadening effect on enterprise of Government control; (3) an attempt to place in the hands of an international authority the dividing up of the raw materials of the world, which meant making politics and not price the determining factor of distribution; and (4) labour unrest due to false hopes of a new heaven and a new earth after the war. These were dangers facing all kinds of industries, and they must not expect to get through them absolutely unscathed. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Tin Shipments Across the Pacific.

In the course of a review of the tin outlook, a writer in a financial contemporary observes:—As to the position in the Straits Settlements, it is very obscure. Private correspondence is the only source of direct information, and even at Singapore the actual facts are difficult to arrive at. It would appear that no material change has taken place in the matter of output, which it is believed is unlikely, under any circumstances, to increase, though a falling off might easily happen. The great bulk of the metal both from Singapore and the Dutch East Indies is shipped across the Pacific to the United States, where the consumption for war purposes has inevitably increased to great proportions. This diversion of the Asiatic supply across the Pacific has the advantage of entirely eluding the submarine risk, and in the circumstances which have arisen it was the obvious course to pursue. But the change of route and the dislocation of the British market is a matter of very grave concern, not only at the present time but with a view to after-war commerce. American consumption will, in all probability, show great expansion, not only for the duration of the war but afterwards. Formerly the supplies of tin to the Atlantic coast of the United States by way of London, though involving two separate voyages, had to be compared with either a voyage from the East Indies round Cape Horn or a voyage across the Pacific to San Francisco or Seattle, and a railway haul across the continent. The Panama Canal has changed that. What the maximum tonnage of the boats is which can already use the canal is a point upon which up-to-date information is not available, but vessels of at least 2,000 tons appear to be using the canal regularly. In the future there can be little doubt that much larger ships will be accommodated. Hence, there is something more than the probability that the former status of London as the world market for tin will never be quite regained. Regarding the immediate future, so far as can be judged, it is likely we shall see the average price of tin higher still until the end of the war. The actual costs of winning the metal and bringing it to market, despite war risks, will hardly be much, if at all, diminished, and the requirements of all the belligerent Governments are likely to become greater, and not less.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP

"KAWI,"

will this trip be dispatched on the 15th October
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via MANILA,

and Japan Ports to Honolulu and San Francisco.

For particulars of freight and passage please apply to:

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AGENTS.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY
(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

THE STEAMSHIP

"van OVERSTRATEN,"

will be dispatched on or about October 24th to:

SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI, PENANG AND RANGOON.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for
58 saloon-passengers.

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NOTICE.



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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
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KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMIMURA, SIBAI
and OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIBEN,
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th
inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
soever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
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& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF

STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt
of telegraphic advice that the S.S.
HANKING sailed from Shanghai for
Manila and Hongkong on Tuesday,
October 8th, and may be expected to
arrive at this port on or about October
19th.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt
of telegraphic advice that the S.S.
CHINA arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday,
October 8th.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

THE ADVANCE IN FRANCE.

The Explosions in Cambrai.

Paris, Oct. 10.

The British were surprised to find Cambrai in compara-
tively good condition; but from ten on the morning of 9th
inst. there was a series of explosions near the cathedral
owing to the blowing up of German mines. Fires broke out
simultaneously and soon the streets near the cathedral belfry
and Place d'Armes formed an enormous brazier. The cathed-
ral itself was damaged, but not by fire. Fanned by the
wind the conflagration soon reached other parts of the
town. The explosions are continuing.

The Kaiser's Anxiety.

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.

The Kaiser has sent a message to the German industrial
associations: "The hour is grave. We are fighting to protect
the Fatherland. The will to defend must bind all separate
views."

It is reliably reported that the fortifications around Ant-
werp have been enormously strengthened. The Germans
are feverishly entrenching two sides of a triangle, with its
apex at Ternode and bases at Antwerp and Brussels.

British take over 10,000 Prisoners.

London, Oct. 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We inflicted a
heavy defeat on the enemy yesterday between St. Quentin
and Cambrai, imprisoning over 10,000 and taking between
a hundred and two hundred guns. No fewer than twenty-
three German divisions engaged on this front were severely
handed. As the result of this action we advanced to-day
on the whole front between the Somme and Senne, rapidly
progressing eastward and capturing enemy rear-guard detach-
ments and isolated batteries and machine-gun posts. A
number of inhabitants left in the captured villages met us
with enthusiasm. The whole of Cambrai is in our possession.
The Canadians of the First Army entered Cambrai from
the north in the early morning, while later the English of
the Third Army pushed through the southern portions of
the town.

Since August 21st the British First, Third and Fourth
Armies have broken through the whole elaborate series of
deep defensive zones built up of successive belts of heavily
fortified trench lines, including the entire Hindenburg system
on a front of thirty-five miles from St. Quentin to Arras.
Having penetrated this battle area to a depth of between
thirty and forty miles we are now operating far beyond and
eastward of the Hindenburg defences. During these opera-
tions and since the date mentioned we inflicted very heavy
losses in killed and wounded. We have imprisoned over
110,000 and have taken 1,200 guns.

Our air squadrons were active on the whole front,
keeping close touch with the advancing troops. Smoke
screens dropped around the enemy's strong points proved
of great value. Aeroplanes with bombs and machine-guns
scattered infantry and transport. We dropped twenty-one
tons of bombs, destroyed ten aeroplanes and drove down
two uncontrollable. Seven British machines are missing.
Our night-fliers dropped 23 tons on railways and communica-
tions. We hit and derailed two trains and started several
large fires at railway sidings. All our machines returned.

Later.

We continued our advance last evening against gradually
increasing resistance and early in the night our advanced
detachments established themselves across the Cambrai-Le
Cateau road, within two miles of Le Cateau. Fighting is
proceeding southward of the main road on both sides of
Caudry, also eastward of Cambrai, where we progressed.

Between the Scarpe and Lens patrols are pushing for-
ward and are in touch with the enemy westward of the
general line Vitry-en-Artois-Izel-lez-Equerchin-Bouvyroy.
We have possession of Sallaumines and Noyelles.

Reuter learns that British cavalry are in the outskirts of
Le Cateau.

On the French Front.

London, Oct. 10.

A French communique states: The furious Anglo-
French attacks of several days past north and south of
St. Quentin have forced a general German retreat in that
region. To-day our First Army pursued the enemy rear-
guards between the Somme and Oise everywhere shattering
local resistances and taking prisoners. East of the St.
Quentin-Le Cateau railway we hold Etaves wood, and
Beautreux village. Farther south we passed Fontaine and
reached Fontaine-Notre-Dame. We captured Marcy. North
of the Oise we occupied Mezieres-sur-Oise. Our advance is
eight kilometres east of St. Quentin. We have taken so
far 2,000 prisoners, also guns and numerous machine-guns.
North of the Arnes we repulsed violent counter-attacks and
approached nearer Cauroy. Our attacks in the Aisne
Valley have satisfactory results. We captured the plateau
and village of Mont Chentim, Grandbuis and Lancel, crossed
the Aisne north-east of Mont Chentim and captured Senue
on the north bank after a stiff fight, taking 600 prisoners,
guns and machine-guns. Unfavourable weather on Oct. 6
restricted air operations. Three enemy machines were felled
and two balloons set afire. The weather improved and our
night bombers dropped twenty-six tons on several stations
and railways connecting them.

Reporting yesterday, Reuter's correspondent at French
Headquarters says: From St. Quentin to Woivre, the battle
to-day progressed satisfactorily. Eastwards of St. Quentin
General Debeney's troops broke through the enemy line
from Harly to Neuville, converted into a field fortress, after
a bitter struggle. On the extreme right General Gouraud's
army in Champagne by their attack westwards of Argonne
have given us possession of Vaux-lez-Mourons, practically
in the mouth of the Grandpre valley. Northwards of the
Arnes the Germans are counter-attacking to regain yester-
day's lost ground. Everywhere fighting is the hardest. The
Germans realise that the key to the whole manoeuvre is in
the centre between St. Quentin and the Aisne, where four
German Armies crowded into a narrow space are menaced
by the Allied armies, north and east of St. Gobain
Forest and the Aisne plateau, wherein the Germans deemed
themselves safe against any attack.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports
at ten on Wednesday evening: The Germans in Champagne
are still holding tenaciously, but have been driven back at
several important points. The Germans on both sides of
St. Quentin are retreating before the Anglo-French. In
the centre, five miles east of St. Quentin the French are in
the Woton line, the German secondary defence system. The
enemy has evidently abandoned the idea of making an
effective stand in the Woton defences, which are partly
in the possession of the French.

A French communique states: The pursuit continued
during the night east of St. Quentin. We occupied Landi-
court wood and passed Beautreux and Fontaine-Notre-
Dame. North of the Aisne we vigorously pressed the enemy.
East of Oisel we held the plateau of Croix-les-Tours. We
crossed the Aisne canal further eastward in the neighbour-
hood of Villers-en-Prayeres. In Champagne a vigorous
attack enabled us to capture Lury and take prisoners.

NOTICES.

DELCO-LIGHT.

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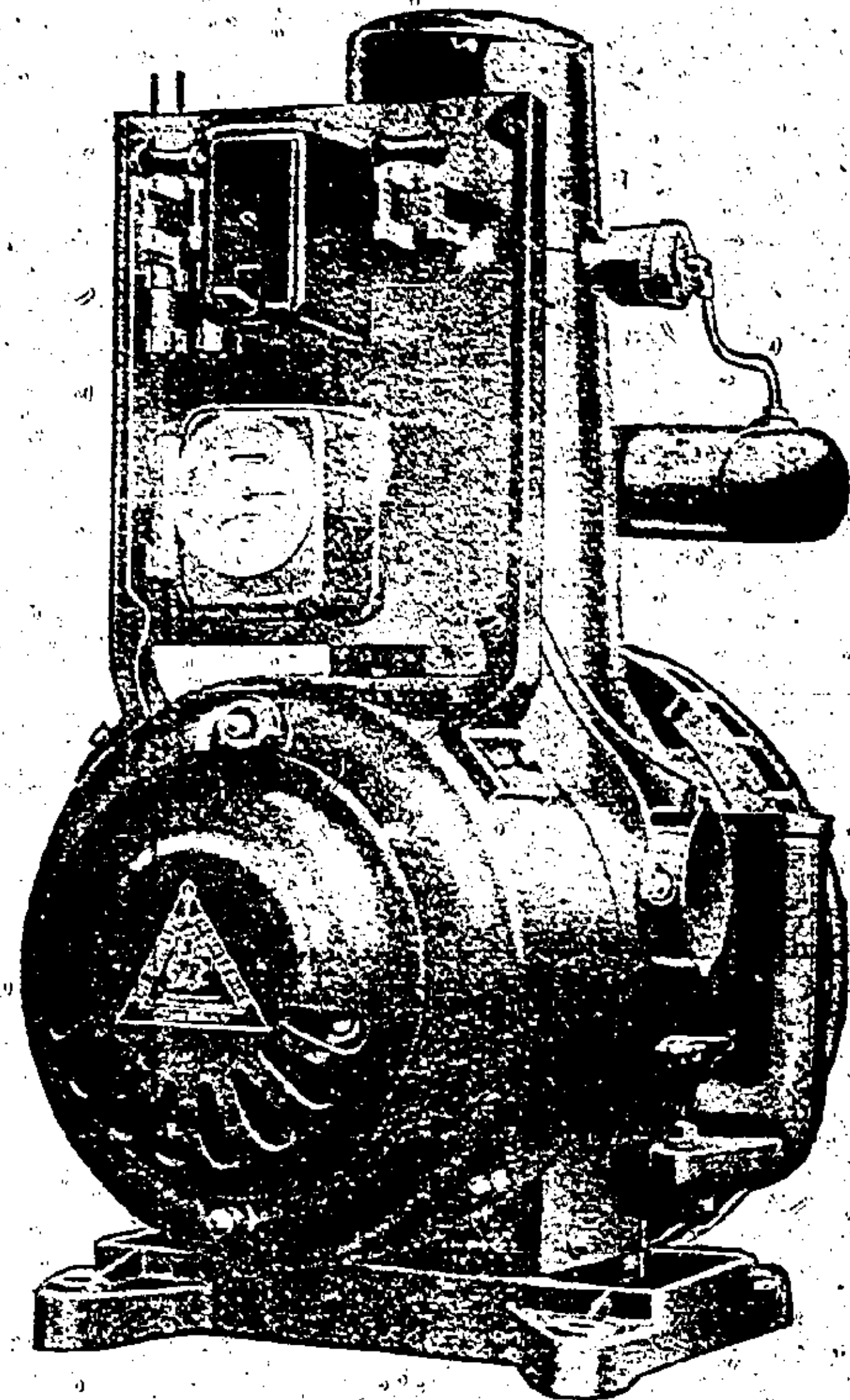
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Convince yourself by seeing a demonstration at

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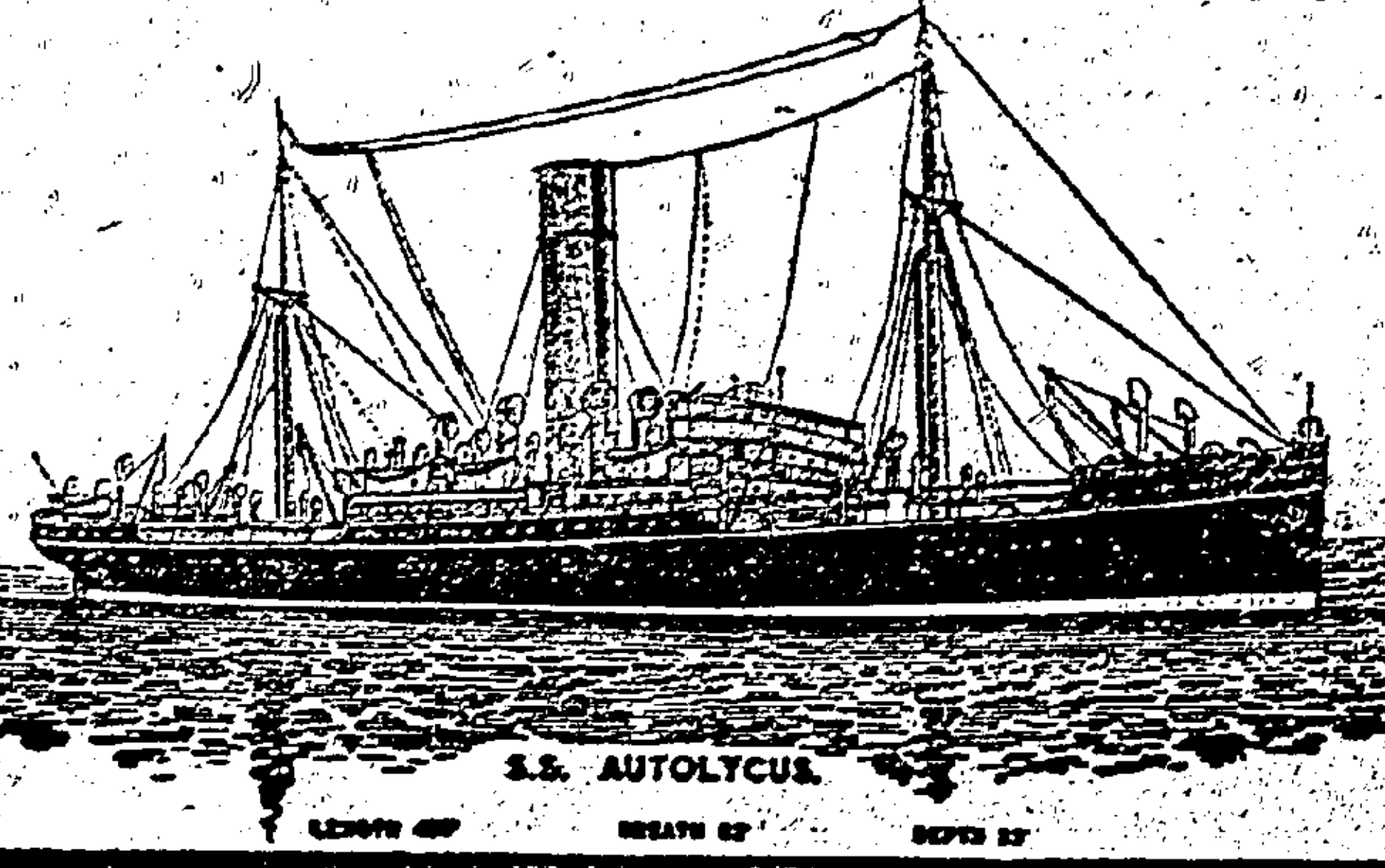
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DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

Allies Further Advance.

Lyons, October 10.

French wireless messages states:—Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the Allies have advanced on a front of 50 kilometres to a depth of from four to eight kilometres.

Cambrai Destroyed.

Cambrai has been devastated by infernal machines placed there by the enemy before they evacuated the place.

British Reach Cateau.

The British troops have reached Lamiere and Cateau. Gaudry, Baviery and Boin are now under direct fire; so also is the railway line from Moubrege to Leon.

Further French Progress.

South of Bohain General Doherty has progressed more than eight kilometres to the east of St. Quentin. The line now passes by Fontaine-Notre Dame, Marcy and Metz-sur-Oise.

British and French Captures.

The British have taken more than 10,000 prisoners, and 200 guns. The French took 2,000 prisoners and also valuable material.

French Cross the Aisne.

In Champagne General Gouraud has crossed the Aisne and holds the mouth of the Grandpre "Truce."

Americans Still Advancing.

The Americans east of the Argonne have progressed in the direction of Grandpre, and have reached the south of Marcy. East of the Meuse the Americans have progressed to the approaches of Sivry-sur-Meuse and Bois-de-Chaume. The enemy have been forced to give way before the pressure of the Allies.

"BERTHA."

The Big German Gun.

My first acquaintance with "Big Bertha," the bad-tempered long-range gun, was on the day of the last German offensive. I was standing in the gateway leading to an old-fashioned hotel in Paris, and the hour was 1.55 p.m. on a calm, bright, sunny day.

"Odd, isn't it," I was saying "that Bertha has spoken? I understood she always announced a German offensive!"

"Our aimmen . . . " remarked my friend in khaki.

"Ban . . . fi!" said Bertha.

We looked at one another and laughed.

"Well, I'll be . . . ! There she goes!" we said simultaneously.

"I think that was in the Tulleries," said the man who had heard her before. "Come and see!" And away we went to see what we could see.

It was not in the famous gardens nor anywhere near them.

A woman of the working class was walking leisurely with her two children along the pavement.

Another was sweeping a doorway. A cabman was slowly parading the road driving a weary horse.

Up and down the road there were 40 people in sight, none hurrying, none taking shelter.

Seventy or eighty miles away German gunners were getting ready another shell for Paris and Paris showed no trace of interest, excitement, or alarm.

Since that first shot I have been within a hundred yards of the spot where a Bertha shell fell, I was sitting in a restaurant open to the street. Every twenty minutes or so during the dinner hour we heard the same distant "Ban fi!" announcing a shell in some part of the Paris area. The waiter was making up the bill when . . .

"Bang . . . K. K.!"

There was nothing soft in the voice of Bertha this time. She cracked badly on that last note with a sound of falling glass and a tremor of the earth.

There was a general shout—almost as short and sudden as the sound of the shell-burst—and one thin, high scream from some frightened woman's throat. And then?

A wild rush down the street and past the restaurant to the spot where the shell had fallen! A rush for souvenirs, a stampede of curiosity seekers. Precious fragments of shell were in and around the spot.

My waiter went on making up the bill and carefully counting the change. Most of the diners went on dining.

The hole when I found it was a neat hollow cube in the middle of the road way guarded by police. No one had been killed or even injured. One fragment of hot metal had flown through the window of an hotel.

On the steps of the hotel I found a fellow-countryman. He was en route for England; six weeks from the Anzacs, where he had been taken by a Portuguese schooner after being torpedoed 500 miles out in the South Atlantic. I could not help reflecting upon the old, commonplace fact that this is a wonderful world!

First, one is entrained 485 miles from London to the coast.

Then, one is entrained 500 miles from the coast to the front.

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DAIRY FARM MEAT.

A Case of Alleged Theft.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing 8 lbs. 14 ounces of pork and four pounds of beef, the property of the Dairy Farm, Ltd. Sergeant Blackman prosecuted and Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Blackman, in outlining the facts of the case, said that at about 9.45 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Wong Sui-pun, a master in St. Paul's College, was in the hotel at Chancery Lane when he saw the defendant coming from the back yard into the hotel. He saw the defendant carrying the meat and place it in the back yard. He thought it was rather strange, so he decided to watch the man.

A short time afterwards he saw another man coming with an empty basket, and the defendant put the meat in it. Mr. Wong then arrested the man carrying the parcels and came out into Chancery Lane, and the defendant was standing there. He (defendant) saw this, came up and asked the master not to arrest them. Being a Police Reservist he could do nothing but arrest them. Mr. Wong then saw a Portuguese gentleman going to office and he asked him to assist in the arrest of the other man. When the defendant saw this, he went on his knees and begged him to let them off. Mr. Wong, with the assistance of the Portuguese gentleman, brought the two men to the station, and subsequently the meat was identified by Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm Co.

Mr. Wong, in giving evidence, bore out Sergeant Blackman's statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said that he was not mistaken in identity.

The receiver, in giving evidence, said that the defendant was a meat cutter in the Dairy Farm Co. At the time there was no paper wrapping on the meat. He went to his house in Graham Street and fetched some paper.

Mr. Bradbury, identified the meat as Dairy Farm Co's property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said that the defendant had been employed in the Dairy Farm Co. for about 20 years. He was the last man Mr. Bradbury thought would do such a thing.

Mr. H. Campos also gave evidence of the defendant's arrest.

His Worship remanded the case till Tuesday morning at 11.15 a.m., bail being allowed at \$200.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Special Attraction for To-morrow.

The Victoria Theatre announces the special engagement of M. Therese and Mireas Smour and Gordon, who are to appear to-morrow night in characteristic and modern dances, mimicry and magic. M. Therese promises the audiences something entirely original in the entertaining line, introducing many novelties never seen in Hongkong before. Apart from his own magic turns, the other members of the party will be seen in the heart of mimicry, while the dances, including many classical numbers, will be sure to appeal to all. The style of the performance, says M. Therese, is quite novel and attractive. There will no doubt be a crowded house at the Victoria to-morrow. The great photo-play "M'liep" will also be shown.

Last night's display of films at the Victoria was greatly appreciated by a large audience. The "Hidden Hand" episodes proved extremely exciting, while the Gas-tites and the Longsone Lake comedy were decidedly good. Lake's adventures with the mermaids, or rather his dream thereof, provided a very clever theme, and apart from the humor of the picture its scenic effects were really splendid. The same programme will be given to-night.

As M. P.'s Injuries.

Ling Negi, M. P., who was sent to hospital after receiving injury to the head during the meeting held on the 8th inst., has filed his prosecution in the Supreme Court, against the M. P. who had struck him.

land in a desolate ocean waste and then nearly hit by a shell, fired by another invisible foe 70 to 80 miles away.—Daily Mail.

MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Reception at Club Lusitano.

His Excellency Senhor and Madame Arthur Tugminini de Barboza were the guests of honour at the Club Lusitano last evening, when the Committee held a reception at 5.30 p.m. in the Camoes Hall. At about 5 p.m. the Club was full of members, eagerly awaiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors. The Club was decorated for the occasion, the Portuguese national flag and the Union Jack being prominently displayed. There were other Allied flags as well. His Excellency was received at the entrance by Mr. E. V. M. B. de Sousa, Consul General for Portugal, and Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto, President of the Club, and on H.E.'s arrival the Portuguese National Anthem was played by the Sociedade Philharmonica. He was afterwards escorted to the Hall by Mr. de Sousa and Mr. Silva Netto. Tea and refreshments were provided, after which Mr. de Sousa proposed the health of Senhor and Madame de Barboza, which was enthusiastically responded to with three cheers. His Excellency, in a brief speech, proposed the health and prosperity of the Portuguese community in Hongkong and the Motherland. The gathering dispersed shortly after seven o'clock.

Among those present were Lt. Coelho, A.D.C. to His Excellency, and Mr. Novais, the new manager of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino at Macao.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Eighth Subscription List.

Already acknowledged \$2,038 50
H.E. Mr. C. S. S. C. M. G. 100
Major D. Macdonald 50
Anderson Meyer & Co. 50
Mrs. Dowbiggin 25
Mrs. Stanley N. Mayes 10
Colonel Han 50
Lo Cheung-shin 25
Ho Wing 25
Ho Kwong 25
Wong Lan-sang 25
Fung Ping-shup 25
Li Po-kwai 20
Chan Tong-sang 20
R. H. Kotwell 20
Lau Tak po 20
Lau Lu-chung 20
Choy Chong 20
Long Yai-chuen 20
Lo Cheung-wan 20
Mok Kam-sang 20
Lau Yam-sun 20
Yeung Sui-wong 20
Li Wing-kwong 20
Tong Wan-ting 20
Chai Chung-yik 20
Chan Pik-chuen 20
Chau Ngan-ting 20
Yau Sai-chi 20
Chan Tsai-ki 20
Choy Hing 20
Pang Shiu-ming 20
Tee Yu-nung 20
Tong Sai-keung 20
Lok Poon-shan 20
Ko Yik-kam 20
Lau Yik-cheuk 20
An-yung Shau-ting 20
Ip Li-kong 20
Ho Uo-sang 20
Chan Cheuk-ting 20
Total \$2,038 50

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Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs.

No. 2 V.A.D.
Monday, October 14th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Wednesday, October 16th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture. 8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, October 18th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V.A.D.
Tuesday, October 15th.—8 p.m. Band Practice.
Wednesday, October 16th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.
Thursday, October 17th.—6 p.m. Band Practice.
Friday, October 18th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.
Saturday, October 19th.—5 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 4 V.A.D.
Thursday, October 17th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
No. 5 V.A.D.
Friday, October 18th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Victoria Nursing Division.
Friday, October 18th.—8.30 p.m. Nursing Practice.

INDISCREET DISCOURTESY.

A Regrettable Singapore Incident.

If an Englishman in any part of the Dutch East Indies kept his seat when Dutchmen rose to honour a toast to Queen Wilhelmina, or to honour a National Anthem, he should feel extremely pleased to hear that he had been well clouted for his boorishness, says the Straits Times. When Dutchmen visiting Singapore, or resident here, provoke the just anger of Britishers by boorish discourtesy, we lament the incident, but we cannot honestly say that we are sorry about the black eyes and bleeding noses that the discourteous ones have to nurse. The National Anthem was being played last night at a Singapore hotel whose manager is every inch a kindly-hearted gentleman, and appreciative of the fair treatment of Hollanders in British possessions. Three boorish persons were in the hotel and they kept their seats when all others rose. Two gentlemen, long past military age, decided that the churls should rise to guard their own skins if they would not rise for a gentler reason. They took two of the offenders in hand, and a British sailor looked after the other efficiently. We need not describe the proceedings. They were brief, and those who had sat at the wrong time fled from the scene of their misbehaviour. May not one appeal to foreigners, especially Hollanders, to exercise a little discretion? Nobody asks them to come here and when they do come it is for their own benefit. We are prepared to give them a kindly welcome and as much freedom as they will want in any part of the world. But we expect decent courtesy in return, and when foreigners are ostentatiously insulting they are pretty sure to discover that the average Britisher is far from being as easy-going as he looks. Such incidents as we have described are lamentable, not because British fists are hard but because some alien heads are soft.

LAWN BOWLS.

An Interesting Match.

The bowls match Taikoo (League Champions) versus Rest of the League, will be played on the Taikoo Green on Saturday, 19th October, at 3 p.m. This occasion will also be regarded as the official closing of the Taikoo Greens for this season.

The sweepstakes on the result of this match will be drawn the same day, and half of the total amount of this sweepstakes is for the St. Dunstan's Home for blind soldiers and sailors.

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CARUSO MARRIED.

Weds a Naval Expert's Daughter.

New York, August 20.—Enrico Caruso, noted Metropolitan Opera Company tenor, was married to-night. The bride was Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin, daughter of Park Benjamin of 270, West Seventy-third street, patent lawyer and naval and electrical expert.

The ceremony was performed at the Marble Collegiate Church by the Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill. Bruno Zirato, Signor Caruso's personal secretary, acted as best man, and Mrs. John S. Keith as matron of honour. Following the ceremony there was a dinner and reception at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

Miss Benjamin made her debut into society about four years ago, after completing her education at the Sacred Heart Convent. Her father, who served as a naval officer in the Civil War under Farragut, has written much upon naval affairs. She has a brother, Sergeant Romyn Park Benjamin, now in France with the American expeditionary forces, who has been wounded three times.

"I am the happiest man in the world," declared Caruso after the ceremony. "I cannot say—I could not even sing—my happiness. I have married the sweetest, most charming girl who ever lived."

The tenor's bride is 20 years his junior. She was born at Hastings-on-the-Hudson N. Y. The noted singer's romances have been much in the limelight. At least five women have been reported engaged to him and several lawsuits have resulted. Mme. Giachetti, who claimed to be the mother of his two children, came to America and made something of a scene about six years ago. Later it was reported that she had been sentenced to a year in prison in Italy for slander.

Elisa Gianelli, a Milan shopgirl, secured a breach of promise judgment against him in 1913, an appellate court later reversing the judgment but delivering Caruso a severe lecture.

Mildred Moffatt a New York woman, sued him for \$100,000 in 1914 but settled for \$5,000 for which sum she relinquished a bundle of letters.

U. S. DRAFT LAW.

Position of Americans in the East.

The American Consul General has received instructions indicating that registration of Americans in China and Japan and apparently in the Far East generally under the Selective Service Act of June 5, 1917, is more or less voluntary although the Government retains control of American citizens through its passport regulations. It is provided, however, by the Army authorities that local boards will take no action concerning any registrants who on June 5, 1917, were in China or Japan and registered by mail or by representative in the United States. Persons thus registered, however, must report to their local boards immediately on their arrival in the United States. No detailed instructions as to the new law governing selective service have been received.

U. S. DRAFT LAW.

Position of Americans in the East.

The American Consul General has received instructions indicating that registration of Americans in China and Japan and apparently in the Far East generally under the Selective Service Act of June 5, 1917, is more or less voluntary although the Government retains control of American citizens through its passport regulations. It is provided, however, by the Army authorities that local boards will take no action concerning any registrants who on June 5, 1917, were in China or Japan and registered by mail or by representative in the United States. Persons thus registered, however, must report to their local boards immediately on their arrival in the United States. No detailed instructions as to the new law governing selective service have been received.

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SANITARY BOARD.

The Spotted Fever Outbreak.

The Orders of the Day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:—

Letter from Government relative to the appointment of Mr. S. W. Tso to be a member of the Sanitary Board in place of Mr. Ng Hon-ka.

Letter from Government relative to the importation of ice from Canton.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

(i) Has the Medical Expert on Cerebro-Spinal Fever made any reports or recommendations to the Government with reference to the prevention or treatment of this disease? If so, will the Head of the Sanitary Department ask the Government to communicate such reports and recommendations to the Board?

(ii) Do the Head of the Sanitary Department and Medical Officer of Health propose to take any (and, if any, what?) special steps with a view to preventing a recurrence of this disease in epidemic form during the coming winter, in addition to the ordinary routine of cleansing and disinfection?

Correspondence relative to the proposed procedure during small-pox epidemics.

Application for a site to be set apart as a section D in the Kai Lung Wan Cemetery for the use of the members of the Fokinese community.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

24th Sunday after Trinity, 13th October, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Service: Merbecke. Hymns: 532, 280, 317, 517, 551. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Turle. Psalm: Woodward and Cooke. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 135 (249), 391. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 68, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 32 & 33, in union. Hymn 185, verses 1, 2 & 5 in union. Hymn 391, verses 1 & 3, in union. Litany (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Barnby and Turle. Middle Voluntary: "Lament"—West.

Magnificat: Goss (27th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 7 (370), 5 (423), 32 (169). N.B.—Psalm 69, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 24, 25, 30, 31, 35 & 36, in union. Hymn 3, verses 1, 2 and 3, in union. Hymn 32, verses 3, 5 and 7, in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—20th Sunday after Trinity, 13th October, 1918. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Turle. Psalms: 68, Crook and Cooke. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle. Benedictus: Barnby. Hymns: 332, 1, 319. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 69, Verses 1 to 29, Croch. Chant 227 W. A. Verses 30 to 37, Croch. Chant 228 W. A. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 318, 285, 22, 19. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services October 13th. Morning 11. Hymns: 380, 576, 505, 44. Evening 6. Hymns: 375, 292, 153, 264. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday 13th October, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. E. Hipwell. Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glassby.—Low Masses

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS JUST ARRIVED :

Steel Ship Plates. Angles. Flat, Round and Square Bars. Copper and Brass Rods. Tubes. Sheets and Condenser Tubes. Galvanized & Black Iron Pipes, Plain and Corrugated Sheets and Shipchandlery Articles.

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THE GREAT FOCH.

What He Has Done for the Allies.

Major E. Requin (Of the French General Staff) writes in *World's Work* for July as follows:—

Foch has been for 40 years the incarnation of the French military spirit. Through his teachings and his example he was the moral director of the French General Staff before becoming the Supreme Chief of the Allied Armies. Upon each one of us he has imprinted his strong mark. We owed to him in time of peace that unity of doctrine which was our strength. Since the war we owe to him the highest lessons of intellectual discipline and moral energy.

Physically, Foch is a man of medium height with an exceptionally striking face. His forehead is a thinker which is marked by two characteristic folds between the eyebrows; he has deep set eyes, a large nose, a mouth clearly outlined under a gray mustache, a wilful chin. All the features are strongly marked. His whole face expresses meditation and action, great thought and a tense will.

His words are brief and always exactly suited to the ideas, each one having its own value, and usually accompanied by a gesture which completes the phrase either to develop or to summarize it.

Constantly at work, either meditating or discussing with a limited number of officers in whom he has entire faith; he notes in a small book, which he has constantly at hand, each one of the ideas to be remembered, with writing as clear as his every thought.

Foch was especially known to peace time through his instruction at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre. As a professor, and then as director, he applied the method which consists in taking as the base of all strategic and tactical instruction the study of history completed by the study of military history—that is to say, field operations, orders given, actions, results, the criticisms to be made and the instruction to be drawn from them. He also used concrete cases—that is to say problems laid by the director on the map or on the actual ground according to a given general situation.

By this intellectual training, he accustomed the officers to solving all problems; not by giving them ready made solutions but by accustoming them to finding the local solution suitable to each individual case.

His mind was trained through so many years of study, that no war situation could disturb him. In the most difficult cases, he quickly pointed out the goal to be reached and the means to employ, and each one of us felt that it must be right.

For it was during the great events of August and September, 1914, that Marshal Joffre realized what a valuable second Foch was to be to him. In the month

of August 1914 he commanded the 20th corps in Lorraine. He displayed such qualifications that three months later he was given the command of an army. It was at the moment when Joffre was preparing his manoeuvre of the Marne. Did Joffre already have a presentiment of the events which were to take place in the centre of the French line, when he put in, not so much new forces, as a new force, the great chief that he had foreseen in Foch?

A Will Stronger than Events.

Anyway, raising a few divisions from the 4th and 5th armies and reinforcing them by two divisions, the 42nd and the 18th, Marshal Joffre placed this force under the leadership of Foch. It was upon this mass, first called "army detachment" and then the 9th army, that the German offensive broke a few days later. Gen. Foch likes to recall the modest beginnings of this 9th army: "We were," he would say, "poor parents. A General Staff of 5 or 6 officers gathered in haste to start with, little or no working material, our note books and a few maps." For my part, I slept the first night with the guard soldiers at their post in the village, to be sure not to lose the new General Staff. Thus was the 9th army created. One must imagine the difficulties of organization and command of an army, formed in the course of the falling back movements which prepared the victory of the Marne, among the crowds of population fleeing before the horrors of invasion and encumbering the roads without the possibility of stopping for a single day! However, under Foch's authority, the 9th army soon learned that it existed, and acquired the realization of its own value. It felt itself moved by a will stronger than events, and when on September 5th it stopped upon the heights north-east of Soissons, it was ready for every effort and every sacrifice. Joffre's command "to win or die," found it as ready to die as its chief was determined to win.

Knows What a French Army Can Do.

The battle had gone on violently for three days. Upon the left, the 42nd Division, engaged in a violent wood combat across the road from Soissons to Champagne, was disputing with the enemy the village of St. Prix.

In the centre, the Moroccan Division was holding firmly on the heights of Mondement. The 9th corps reinforced by a reserve division stretched out on the right. But this army corps was already bending to keep in touch with the 11th corps thrown back by a crushing attack of the enemy as far as the Gougancon heights. All the reserves were engaged. The right of the army had only been halted by the strongest injunctions of Foch, and all was in a state of insecure equilibrium which the redoubled efforts of the enemy threatened to disturb.

Almost any other commander would have admitted himself beaten. But Foch did not wish to be. Gen. Foch had a most

exact knowledge of what can be obtained from a French army. On the evening of May 1 he ordered by him to carry to the 10th army corps—right corps of the neighbouring army which was placed under his authority for the morrow—the command to relieve the 42nd Division and to the 42nd Division the command to come and place itself facing east at the front of Reimsen la Superbe—and to attack at 2 p.m. the right flank of the enemy who already thought themselves victorious.

This manoeuvre was more than daring. To any less exalted spirit than Foch, it appeared impossible, so difficult was it in the midst of such a battle to withdraw from the combat a division entirely engaged, make it cover a march back of the army front and execute an attack whose decision could be forestalled, all in one day. But Foch had made this simple but disconcerting reasoning at once.

By pushing back the right wing of his army the enemy had presented one flank. It was into this flank that the 42nd Division would be thrown to determine the victory.

The following day, the 40th, the enemy was in full retreat all along the front. The vanguard of the 9th army penetrated into Fere Champenoise toward 9.30. An hour later to mark the success and his will of pursuit, Gen. Foch installed his headquarters there among ruins filthy from the German occupation and orgies.

Such was the part of Gen. Foch in the victory of the Marne.

"The Race for the Sea."

A month later Gen. Joffre made Gen. Foch his second and sent him into the north of France to co-ordinate there the operations of the Allied armies. To this end he was to have constant dealings with the Belgian armies in order to carry out the plan of Marshal Joffre. Through his moral authority, his knowledge of the Allies and his loyalty toward them, Gen. Foch succeeded entirely in this delicate task. We left Calais at 10 o'clock in the evening of October 3rd, and we reached Brussels where Gen. Cassellman, Commander of the 42nd French army, had his headquarters next day at 4 p.m. It is known that at this time the plan of the French General in Chief was to overthrow the German right wing by reinforcing his left wing with the 10th army in the region of Arras, then with the British forces transported to the centre of the line toward the Franco-Belgian frontier. A mass of cavalry was to cover and prolong north of the Lys the manoeuvre which the writers of this war have just named "the race to the sea." It was indeed a race since the enemy on his side was endeavouring to come up parallel to us in the north. The initiative, however, belonged to the French command, and for a moment we might have thought the German right wing would be outnumbered. Unfortunately the fall of Antwerp released the German troops which were beating their

city, and the unexpected arrival of a new German army completely organized was to alter the situation. Foch was to be forced to change from the strategic offensive, which he wanted, to the strategic defensive which the crushing numerical superiority of the enemy imposed. It was to be the battle of Flanders or first battle of Ypres.

Foch Comes and Confidence Returns.

It is essential to state the part which Foch played before and during this battle. As usual his arrival upon this new front on October 4th marked the return of confidence. There could then be no looking back, doubting oneself, or doubting one's troops. We examined with him the whole battle front in the morning of October 4th, and I still recall that brief command which he dictated in the Rue d'Aubigny near Arras, to a Staff officer: "It is absolutely forbidden to abandon a position no matter what the situation may be, before being ejected by a regular attack of the enemy."

And signing this order him self on the officer's note book, in the presence of the commander of the army, Foch made a gesture which, for those that knew him well meant that such an order would not be repeated.

The 10th French army was, by successive reinforcements, going to form north of Arras. The British army would take as its direction the north of Lille. It is at this moment that the fall of Antwerp occurred followed by the appearance of the 4th German army in Belgium.

From the first instant Foch guessed the meaning of the German manoeuvre and took steps to make it fail.

Saves Calais and Dunkirk. The German Staff wanted the decision of the war. It took as its objectives the naval bases of Dunkirk, Calais, and Cologne. Just as it has done to-day, and sought to overcome the left wing of the Allies.

The German offensive comprised two attacks to be conducted parallel to one another. The one, with a base of heavy artillery afforded by the German troops coming from Antwerp, would crush what remained of the Belgian army and would occupy our ports. The other constantly reinforced by the 4th army, would endeavour by way of Ypres to reach the heights of Kemmel, Cassel, and overflow the Anglo-French left wing.

It was therefore a matter for Foch to raise a wall before both these attacks and to smash them. The decisive victory which would be obtained later depended on this. His first action was that of reestablishing a liaison with the Belgian army and to reinforce it so as to prolong the front to the sea.

Upon the still empty spaces stretching between Ypres and the coast, he formed a few strong centres such as Ypres and Dixmude; then connected them

by filling in the spaces with the available Anglo-French troops.

While he was improvising this new front, he sent ahead all the available French and British cavalry to reconnoitre and check the enemy.

From October 23rd to November 12th the battle raged. The Germans concentrated as many as 15 army corps between Ypres and the sea, but all their assaults failed before the energy of the Allied troops. The commands of Foch at this period, all without exception, reflect that superior will which galvanised the troops.

"Maintenir indiscutablement l'occupation de tel position."

"Arreter implacablement l'ennemi sur tel front."

The Kaiser Commanded and Failed.

The Kaiser was there reiterating to his troops the command to enter Ypres the 1st of November. He had numerical superiority, material superiority, and that superiority which is given by the organization of one homogeneous army. Foch's army comprised, French, British, Belgian, cavalrymen on foot without bayonets, old territorials, and sailors little accustomed to fight on land.

But with all these odds and ends, Foch, by a prodigy of energy, had made one single army, giving them one single spirit. The Kaiser's well supported by fifteen German army corps carefully trained, failed before the superior will of Foch, chief of a coalition army, organized during the battle. For the second time after the Marne, the Allies were saved.

Having placed his confidence in Foch during the entire battle of Flanders, Marshal Joffre gave him all the means which he could raise on the rest of the front. When the battle was ended our reserves of ammunition were almost exhausted.

A negative success, would say with his rough frankness, but a success without which the victory of the Allies would have been impossible, and the very next day, he saw that the German offensive upon the western front was broken for more than a year. This was the necessary time for England to form her new armies. The French army from the Marne to Verdun has never ceased covering the preparations of the coalition. This is why its present chief has a right to require of others that they make haste. This is why this sense of the value of time is so deeply rooted in us all.

To Make War is to Attack.

If one looks at one of Foch's orders it is rare not to find this imperative ending, "without delay." "Without delay" must remain now more than ever the motto for all of us.

If circumstances in which Foch has been called upon several times to take command of the Allied armies, have temporarily imposed upon him the strategic offensive, he must never forget that he is essentially for defensive.

They will never get it out of my head," he said one day, "that to make war is to attack."

It was by an attack that on the Marne his great inspiration was shown. It was with a tactical offensive that on the Yser he resisted the formidable German push of October, 1914. It was the offensive that he studied during the winter and spring of 1915; but it was not until July, 1918, that he possessed the material and means of execution.

Marshal Joffre then entrusted to him the direction of the Somme offensive. He conducted it with such success that the enemy, frightened by their losses, determined in the future to decline such a battle. To appreciate the results of this offensive one must note the decision of the enemy at the period when they prescribed the construction of the Hindenburg position, that is to say in November and December, 1918. If the Germans did not retreat until the spring of 1917, it is because Foch's offensive was checked by the winter and by events independent of his will.

It would be unnecessary to recall the part played by Foch in the steadying of the Italian front on the Piave last winter, if it were not to emphasize the knowledge he possesses of all the Allied armies and the well-earned confidence with which he inspires them.

The battle of 1918 recalls in many ways that of October, 1914, and Foch's part in 1914 leads to a better understanding of the one he is playing now. We know under what conditions he was called upon to take the strategic direction of operations on the 26th of last March, and the results which he achieved within a few days. One can guess the part taken by his personal action by referring to the periods sketched above, the battles of the Marne and the Yser.

It is this same clear vision in the multitude of events, the same realization of the goal to be reached, the same definite reasoning, the same energy of execution, Foch is above all the chief who conceives, commands, and is always obeyed.

Why France had a Competent Staff.

A general belonging to one of the Allied armies said before me one day in Washington: "This war is between the corps of French Staff officers and the German Staff."

It is not one of the least of Foch's glories to have inspired and instructed this General Staff in time of peace. Is it not true that among the nations allied to-day, France alone in 1914 possessed a General Staff trained by the labour of many years in the study and solution of problems created by a war? If the French military organization was able to work smoothly during the difficult periods at the beginning of the war, it is because the General Staff was trained to this daily work, because all of us thought alike, and each expressed himself in the same manner. If it was a question of mobilization, of transport, of communication, of food, of clothing, of shelter, of the various services, we were accustomed to translate without hesitation the directions of our chiefs and to follow them completely.

THE ARMISTICE AND SHANGHAI.

Exchange Forced Down by Chinese Panic.

What with a misunderstanding over the import of the display of Allied flags on Monday, the impression having got abroad in Chinese circles that the Allies were celebrating the near approach of peace, and that early telegrams yesterday evening continued to show Allied advantages on all fronts, the Chinese became excited in the markets yesterday, and sterling exchange slumped 6d. Those who were glad to sell on Monday at 5/8 were purchasing yesterday afternoon at 5/9, says the *N. O. Daily News* of Oct. 2.

The Banks' opening T.T. quotation at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning was 1d. down at 5/5; half an hour later it had dropped to 5/4; at 10.30 o'clock the official quotation was 5/3, the market being weak, and although the official quotation stood unchanged at 5/3 throughout the day, business was done as low as 5/2 for December.

Working on the idea that peace was in sight, the Chinese early in the day were in mad haste to cover imports, and speculators also bought. Toward the close those who were panicky in the morning calmed down and were trying to recall some of their purchases made earlier in the day.

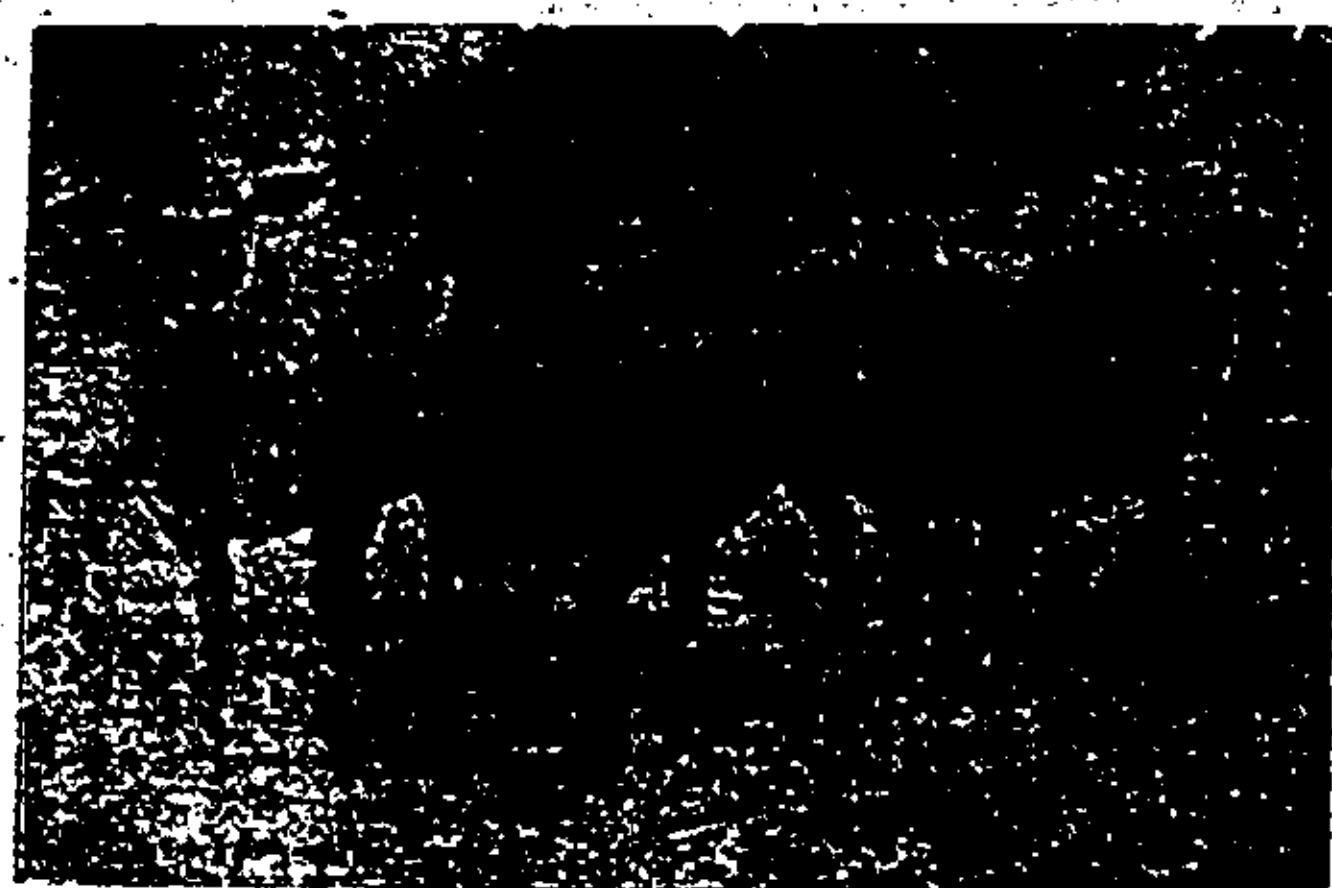
It may be believed that the worst of the storm has been weathered and that there is no reason for further panic, but it remains to be seen what will happen so far off as December settlement. Unless some annual news is received in the night the opening rate this morning may be expected to be 5/3, having closed steady at that figure at three o'clock yesterday, if it is not up a notch or two.

The exchange flatter interfered considerably with the sale of Liberty Bonds, the gold dollar exchange falling to 120 cash and 118 for 10 months. Still, nearly \$70,000 in bonds were subscribed for and nearly as much more was pledged for to day. As one Britisher remarked at Liberty Loan Headquarters in signing his contract, "We don't mind paying a few more tens for our gold dollars while we have such news from the front; it's worth paying for."

I recall that at a dinner assembling the principal leaders of the Government and of the Army, in 1916, Marshal Joffre affirmed in energetic terms, that without the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre the victory of the Marne would have been impossible. No judgment on the subject defines more clearly the part of the French General Staff in this war.

But what must be especially emphasized is that the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre only produced the greatest General Staff because of professors such as Peleu, Foch, Joffre, and others who were and remained the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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Unknown, 1224 September 1944

THE "GARRICK"

CIGARETTES.

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GARRICK CIGARETTES are manufactured from the FINEST
MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF, and therefore a delight to the heavy smoker
without the slightest fear of any disagreeable after effects.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53"
Stroke 36"
Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 0'

together with shaft and propeller
Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables, and anchors etc.
N.B. The above have been
salved from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and
permit to view—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. P. LAMMERT.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Institute will re-open on
TUESDAY, the 15th October.
Students will be enrolled at the
Education Office only, and should
apply at once for entry forms.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that all transactions of
shares made for December Settle-
ment will be negotiated on
MONDAY, 23rd December, 1918,
instead of FRIDAY, 27th Decem-
ber, as previously advertised.
By Order of the Committee.

R. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to 'Register' themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

"ST. ANDREW'S FAIR."
30th November, 1918.

Ladies' stall will again be
arranged in connection with
St. Andrew's Fair, and all
Scottish Women willing to assist
are invited to attend a meeting
to be held at the Hongkong
Hotel on TUESDAY the 15th
inst., at 11.30 A.M.

ALICE DYER.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1918.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST,
HONGKONG.

ALL Departments of the above
are now Open after extensive
repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms,
Billiard Room (two tables),
Restaurant, Concert Hall, and
Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33
Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormi-
tories.

All men of the Mercantile
Marine, H.M. Navy and Army
are welcome to use the Institute.
Managers—MR. ALLEN.

REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Acting Chaplain and Secretary.

ASAHI BEER.



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Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 280 & 124

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Or-
dinance No. 5 of 1913 the
EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the transaction of
Public Business on MONDAY,
the 14th October.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1918.

POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abdullah, Akbar or Muhammad in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to 'enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
'For delivery by the Chinese Post Office.'

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar, and Russia
have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except perfume and
essence) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
25/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karaburu (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Telegraphic information has been
received from London that pickets of
Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight
may still be sent by parcel post to the
United Kingdom and that such parcels
are admissible to the United Kingdom free
of import licence or customs duty.

The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are tempo-
rarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

Monday, the 14th October being a
General Holiday, the Post Office will be
open from 8 to 4 a.m. There will be one
delivery of ordinary correspondence and
one collection of letters from the Pillar
Boxes. The Money Order Office will be
entirely closed.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per DILWARA, 15th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Koo'ing
—Per KALJO M., 13th Oct.,
9 a.m.

Saigon—Per SEINFPOO, 13th Oct., 9 a.m.

Monday, 14th October.
Haiphong—Per LOESANG, 14th Oct.,
9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per PAOT-
ING, 14th Oct., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 15th October.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 15th Oct.,
10 a.m.

Full points Islands Japan via Nagasaki,
Hankow, Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Europe via San Francisco—
Per KAWI, 15th Oct., Regis-
tration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30
a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 15th Oct., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17th October.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 17th Oct., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 17th Oct., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18th October.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
18th Oct., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th October.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 19th Oct., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd October.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 22nd Oct., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th October.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 24th Oct., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 24th Oct., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 25th October.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
25th Oct., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26th October.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 26th Oct., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 29th October.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 29th Oct., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 31st October.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 31st Oct., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 31st Oct., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 1st November.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
1st Nov., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 2nd November.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 2nd Nov., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 5th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 5th Nov., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 7th November.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 7th Nov., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 7th Nov., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th November.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
8th Nov., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 9th November.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 9th Nov., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 12th Nov., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 14th November.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 14th Nov., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 14th Nov., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 15th November.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
15th Nov., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 16th November.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 16th Nov., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 19th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 19th Nov., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 21st November.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 21st Nov., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 21st Nov., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd November.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
22nd Nov., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd November.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 23rd Nov., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 26th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 26th Nov., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 28th November.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 28th Nov., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 28th Nov., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 29th November.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
29th Nov., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 30th November.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 30th Nov., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd December.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 3rd Dec., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 5th December.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 5th Dec., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 5th Dec., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 6th December.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
6th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th December.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 7th Dec., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 10th December.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 10th Dec., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 12th December.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 12th Dec., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 12th Dec., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13th December.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
13th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th December.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 14th Dec., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 17th December.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 17th Dec., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19th December.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 19th Dec., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 19th Dec., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 20th December.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
20th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st December.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 21st Dec., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th December.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 24th Dec., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 26th December.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 26th Dec., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 26th Dec., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th December.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
27th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 28th December.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 28th Dec., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 31st December.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 31st Dec., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 2nd Jan., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 2nd Jan., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 3rd January 1919.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
3rd Jan., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 4th Jan., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th January 1919.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 7th Jan., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 9th Jan., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 9th Jan., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th January 1919.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
10th Jan., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 11th Jan., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th January 1919.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 14th Jan., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 16th January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 16th Jan., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 16th Jan., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17th January 1919.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
17th Jan., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 18th January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 18th Jan., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 21st January 1919.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 21st Jan., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 23rd January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 23rd Jan., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 23rd Jan., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 24th January 1919.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
24th Jan., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 25th January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 25th Jan., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28th January 1919.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 28th Jan., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th January 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 30th Jan., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 30th Jan., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 31st January 1919.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
31st Jan., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1st February 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 1st Feb., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 4th February 1919.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 4th Feb., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6th February 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 6th Feb., Noon.

Philippine Islands Japan via Kobe,
Canada, U. States, Central &
South America & Europe via
Vancouver—Per PROTES-
TANT, 6th Feb., Registration
5 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th February 1919.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG,
7th Feb., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 8th February 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per YING-
COW, 8th Feb., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 11th February 1919.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-
TAN, 11th Feb., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th February 1919.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-
NING, 13th Feb., Noon.